



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-91-119
Thursday
20 June 1991

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Cameroon

CPDM Warns Opposition About Civil Disobedience

AB1806231591 Yaounde CRTV Radio Network
in French 1900 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Communique issued by the secretary general of the Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (CPDM) Central Committee in Yaounde; date not given]

[Text] From Loume, Bamenda, Douala, and recently Yaounde, the National Coalition of Opposition Parties has been openly organizing an action plan whose aim is to prevent the free exercise of the nation's economic, social, and cultural activities. The following remarks, therefore, need to be made:

First of all, these opposition parties should not continue to go by the designation of national coalition, because the public knows that there are other party groupings that do not share and even openly condemn this policy of violence. This so-called national coalition represents only part of the opposition parties and therefore not all the people. It is surprising that political leaders, under the pretext of democracy, openly try to stifle economic activities, condones common-law offenses, and indulges in violating basic human rights—the freedom of movement and freedom of self-determination and the sanctity of property.

The CPDM, whose supporters are very worried by the sinister launching by the opposition of their so-called Operation Dead Cities, Dead Country, and Deserted Capital, recalls the elementary principle that no party has the right to give orders to people who do not belong to its political movement. Therefore, CPDM supporters do not have to obey any order that does not come from their Central Committee. They should continue to go about their duties because their security will be guaranteed by our country's institutions. In any case, the CPDM, which is the ruling party and is responsible for the smooth running of the nation's affairs, appeals to the civic and patriotic sense of all the people to foil any machinations aimed at preventing them from working peacefully.

Finally, the CPDM expresses the hope that the opposition parties which support this program of action will constantly be motivated by love of their Cameroonian fatherland as well as by a desire to spare the people this (?regrettable) and unbearable experience of unjustified suffering.

Gabon

Prime Minister Comments on New Government

AB1906191091 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Excerpts] This morning, President Omar Bongo received political leaders, including those of the ruling

Gabonese Democratic Party [PDG]. Following the meeting, he reappointed Casimir Oye-Mba to head the government for the second time. Raphael Badinga and John-Joseph Mbourou asked Mr. Oye-Mba what sort of government he will form:

[Begin recording] [Oye-Mba] I would like a team of ministers very sensitive to their mission and guided by a strong determination to solve the problems facing the Gabonese people. That is the team I am looking for. Political affiliation is not a fundamental criterion for me. I believe that there are highly qualified men and women in many political parties, including within the PDG. [passage omitted]

[Badinga] We believe that your major problem will be finding the available means. (?Is that) right?

[Oye-Mba] My new government will have the means for its actions. We have many problems to solve and we hope that we will gradually find the necessary means. But means have to come from somewhere. We should work to generate the necessary means. I mean that our means will come from the efforts of all Gabonese led by the government, a government inspired by the head of state. That is how means will be created and made available to the government to implement its policies.

[Mbourou] Mr. Prime Minister, the opposition—namely, the opposition parties forming the Coordinating Committee of Democratic Parties—does not intend to help the government. Given this fact, do you not feel you are going to face many difficulties, especially as these parties have been trying during the past few weeks to stop the production sector?

[Oye-Mba] I am taking things very easy. I will be even more (?explicit): On the eve of the elections, the president said he wanted a national union government. We set up a government comprising several political parties. That government worked for six months—a short period, indeed. As you said, our opponents did not allow us to work in complete serenity. [passage omitted]

I realize that certain political parties do not seem very interested in the idea of a national union government. Well, I believe that the Gabonese people will realize that the president has called on everyone to join the government and work for the country. Some have responded favorably and others have turned down the offer. Everyone made a free and responsible decision. I will work with those who have agreed to join the government. I am not expecting those who turned down the offer to help me. In fact, that is not my concern. [end recording]

* Mba Abessole Vows To React to Violence

91AF1109A Libreville L'UNION in French
13-15 Apr 91 p 7

[Article by V.N., M.B., and P.N.N.: "Mba Abessole: 'We Recognize LA GRIFFE's Facsimile'"; first two paragraphs are L'UNION introduction]

[Text] The revelations made by the independent satirical newspaper LA GRIFFE (CLAW) concerning the Kango events should, in principle, revive the political debate and preliminary legal investigation of a case that has received only too much media attention recently. Father Mba Abessole, the main protagonist in this unhappy serial, categorically refused to speak to the L'UNION reporters who asked him to give his viewpoint on the information published by LA GRIFFE, and especially on the authenticity of the facsimile (a undeniable piece of evidence to be added to the file). He swore that he would do so only when the management of our national daily was in the hands of the Lumberjacks. One of our collaborators had to pass herself off as an RNB [National Rally-Lumberjacks] militant in order to loosen the prelate's tongue. He indeed admits to being the author of the published letter, which enabled him, he says, to discover the "mole" that infiltrated his movement.

However, Father Mba Abessole is completely mute on his relations with foreign intelligence agencies. He justifies the Kango violence committed by his militants as the beginning of a widespread insurrection whose short- and medium-term goal is the fall of the present government in power. The act was therefore a premeditated one. We were also able to glean the reactions of the leaders of Gabon's several political parties, which we publish here in full.

Paul Mba Abessole

It is Iho sent the notice. [as published] It is not a letter, it's a trap. I discovered who the mole was. As for the reaction of the Gabonese, which way will they react? We provided information on the Kango affair. The press conference was held for that purpose. As for the letter published by LA GRIFFE, we recognize it as our own, and the mole was detected. As we said during the press conference, nonviolence does not mean letting oneself be stepped on.

Nonviolence does not prevent every citizen from defending his basic rights. Because everyone's rights must be respected. The police forces attacked the people in Kango, it was not the Lumberjacks who took the offensive. All they did was defend themselves. We have no business attacking people, but if we are attacked, we strike back. What is said in LA GRIFFE is exactly what we have been saying lately and what was printed on the front page of certain newspapers. Except in L'UNION and on President Bongo's television. The people from the PDG (Gabonese Democratic Party) who did not come to La Peyrie (Ed. note: see the press conference [not reproduced in this article]) will now be convinced of what we said. We have given firm instructions to boycott the newspaper L'UNION. No militant of the National Rally-Lumberjacks (RNB) or any other partisan of change should give any more information to that paper. We are not buying and no longer read L'UNION, LE COUPERET, LA GRIFFE, LA RELANCE, or LE DEMOCRATE. We are looking at how we can boycott the government radio and television.

The Lumberjacks want to lay their cards on the table. You saw that the people who were arrested in Kango were all released. We do not want to allow ourselves to be mistreated. They did not hurt anybody, it was the gendarmes who charged them. And they seized two revolvers and some police caps....

Father Noel Ngoua—Morena

"Mba Abessole has the right to say anything he wants to. Not having the document at hand, I cannot respond categorically. But I will point out that it is LA GRIFFE that published the supposed letter of Father Mba. Nothing proves that the letter is not a forgery. On the question of violence, I will remind you that, generally speaking, Morena (National Recovery Movement) has always denounced it. Morena has no hand in violence. But because we sometimes put things in a certain way, people believe we are militating for it. And then, [you say] there is talk of the Kango and Mbigou events? At Mbigou, our militants were pursued by armed PDGists. Faced with these acts of aggression, people had no choice but to react. In any case, the PDG is responsible for the violence. If there is ever an insurrection, it will be because that political party desired it. The PDGists do not want a real democracy. True, there are political parties today, but they have absolutely no power, since they are barred access to the media. Even though I don't approve of violence, I understand the reaction of the people, who are tired of being gulled.

Now, when Mba Abessole says that the Lumberjacks are the only ones who respect the people, I would simply say that it is a statement that commits only him. He has the right to say anything he wants.

Leonard Andjembe (PDG)

"The Lumberjacks embody the most backward values of our society. First of all, many observers have noted that the Lumberjacks are no longer a classic political party, that is, a group of men who accept the democratic rules, which consist of taking power through the polls. Right now, they embody the most backward values of our society, such as tribalism, which has grown common through the resurrection of the Unifang and other blemishes.

The discourse of the Lumberjacks also bathes in a sauce of mysticism, fetishism, and religious obscurantism. In its ideology and practice, it is an ultraright-wing party characterized by a lack of respect for authority. This is how [parties] sink into anarchy, convinced of the impossibility of gaining power through democratic means.

Thus, the letter is a provocation to all democrats of all political stripes. [And] a challenge to the Gabonese people, who have decided to embark on the new path of individual freedoms, which are being challenged here. All the opposition democrats who supported him will have to help marginalize him; his militants must ask themselves whether this new path their leader wants the country to take is the one they desire. For much will

depend on their answer. As for the government and public opinion, they must assume their responsibilities. In politics, anything can happen. This appeal from a tiny faction—we don't know what Mba Abessole represents since the breakup of his movement—is an act of provocation [designed] to incite a majority of our population to violence.

We must therefore call on the Gabonese people to show great maturity and, most of all, to circumscribe the phenomenon within its true limits. For words do not mean much. The proof is that he was unable to convince his own deputies not to sit in the National Assembly.

His nonsensical statements illustrate the man's abracadabra character. For Mba Abessole is not the people. And it cannot be said that there are people in the administration who do not respect the people. This [statement] illustrates the desire of Mba Abessole and his tiny band to sow dissension and prevent the Gabonese from working serenely. But I believe the people are mature enough to choose their form of expression. And the first concrete democratic act is the establishment of the National Assembly. Then, in two years time, it will choose its representative to the highest office. That is the voice of the people. And by what right can Mba Abessole speak in the people's name, since he was rejected by it in the legislative elections? No one can speak in the name of the people, short of adopting a ridiculous pretension.

*** Mba Abessole on Bongo's Maneuvers, Censorship**

91AF1109B Libreville L'UNION in French 5 Apr 91 p 7

[Media conference by Father Mba Abessole, head of the National Rally-Lumberjacks [RNB]; reported by Annick Bouma and Dady Bouchard, place and date not given: "More Like A Meeting of the RNB"; first paragraph is L'UNION introduction]

[Text] For three hours, the leader of the National Rally-Lumberjacks [RNB] held forth to journalists and a crowd of fanatics on the great questions of the day. In his prefatory remarks, Father Mba was able to reveal a certain number of his intentions. He has kissed current institutions goodbye. He commented on the events of the last legislative partial elections. The shrewd father was able to divert questions, and his replies (to put it mildly) bordered on diabolic at one point. No, he says, he is not radicalizing his position: on the contrary, the party, "his party remains anchored in nonviolence in order to win openness [in government]." He strove to affirm his charisma before a crowd of diehard supporters.

[Question] The country is "blocked," how does one "block" a country?

[Abessole] There is a very elegant way of blocking people. You make decisions with people and when they leave you stay behind saying and doing the opposite. When those who signed the contract with you learn about it, they are thrown off balance. When people no longer have the truth, everything is blocked. That is why we say: "seek and find the

truth, it will set you free." In truth, it is the president of the republic who blocks [the country], he says one thing today and something else tomorrow."

[Question] The Lumberjacks [are] responsible for the disorder of the last partial elections. How far will the boycott go?

[Abessole] "If you go on a trip, you [come back to] find your children who have fought with one other. One of the children gives his version of the facts and the other is immediately condemned without a hearing. A father analyzes a situation first before reacting. The Lumberjacks say that when you have a complaint, first listen to all the parties. During the meeting of the opposition parties in Rapontchombo, an agreement was reached to boycott [the elections]—that is the truth of the matter. Now people are saying that it is the Lumberjacks who were violent. That is why we are demanding equal time on all the radio and television [stations]....

[Question] Disagreement between Mba Abessole and Kombila?

[Abessole] "People are free to leave the Lumberjacks. But LE COUPERET, which reports that kind of news, says whatever it pleases—we have no desire to deny the report."

[Question] Openness in government, democratic rules?

[Abessole] It is we who will decide when our deputies will leave the piffling National Assembly, no one will force our hand. We are in the Assembly to support the others, so that they are not overshadowed. There was some question of allowing the president to continue his current mandate, but right now he is no longer doing anything. We are fighting for order in this country."

[Question] The state of health of the opposition following the partial elections?

[Abessole] On 20 February we decided to boycott those partial elections. The decision was made in conjunction with the other opposition parties—now, if the others did not want to follow, that is their business. As for my contacts with foreign secret services, I encourage LE COUPERET to continue in that vein.

[Question] The UPG's [Gabonese People's Union] support of the RNB (National Rally-Lumberjacks):

[Abessole] I don't like the word support. The UPG expressed a desire for change. The party is prepared to work with us. We will work with the UPG on highly specific topics. The work will consist of boycotts that will be implemented shortly.

[Question] The IMF's intervention in Gabon:

[Abessole] The IMF's intervention means that the current government is incapable of managing. It is the

expression of its incapacity to manage the country. All the money is abroad, the IMF is demanding the return of the sums sent to foreign banks.

[Question] Change is essential, a sole opposition candidate for the presidential elections?

[Abessole] We do not yet consider it an imperative; we are wary of the word sole. We are in the midst of discussions with other parties, but there is not yet any agreement. We thought that the boycott could be a first step. We are still battling to impose openness in our country. Watch out, there are many ways to create diversions. For now, there is nothing solid [in the works]. We are talking about union, but further reflection is needed.

[Question] State press and private press:

[Abessole] For the press, a distinction must be made between journalists and the state. I know that journalists are forced to playact the way they do today. And if we are fighting, it is also for their liberation. But you cannot free someone who doesn't want to free himself. In any case, I will forbid anyone to ban the publication of LE COUP-RET. I will defend any newspaper. I find it indecent when a party head attacks a newspaper. I know that when they dare to tell the truth, they are immediately shown the door. But they must be aware that they are behaving like slaves. With the newspaper LA CLE, we took some chances.

Zaire

Foreign Minister Dies in South African Hospital

MB2006063591 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0607 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Johannesburg June 20 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs of Zaire, Mr Enonga Lokanga Lome, died on Wednesday night in South Africa, said Mr Awie Marais, press secretary for the SA [South African] foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha.

Mr Marais told SAPA in a telephone interview on Thursday morning that Mr Lome was flown to Johannesburg on an emergency medical evacuation flight on Tuesday after suffering a stroke in Kinshasa.

He received intensive medical treatment but "regretfully" passed away on Wednesday night, Mr Marais added.

Mr Botha expressed on behalf of the SA Government and himself their sincere condolences to President Mobutu Sese Seko and his government as well as to the family of the late minister.

Arrangements for the remains of the deceased to be returned to Kinshasa are being made, according to Mr Marais. He did not disclose the name of the hospital at which the minister was receiving treatment.

"We don't know the name of the hospital," Mr Marais said.

UDPS, UFERI Opposition Leaders Detained

AB1806155491 Paris AFP in French 2144 GMT
17 Jun 91

[Text] Kinshasa, 17 Jun (AFP)—Leaders of the Union for Democracy and Social Progress [UDPS]—including Marcel Lihau, Etienne Tshisekedi, and N'Guza Karl-I-Bond, the chairman of the Union of Independent Federalists and Republicans [UFERI]—were arrested today by the Civil Guard and then released this afternoon, it has been learned from various sources.

The national radio announced this evening that the UDPS leaders were arrested "after causing a road accident in which three people were wounded, including one very seriously." According to the radio, the leaders were going to an unauthorized meeting.

The UDPS said that the car was heading for a meeting of activists and was "literally stopped" by several Civil Guard vehicles. The political leaders who were in the car were "treated roughly" and taken to the headquarters of the security forces, where they refused to answer questions from Zairian security officers, and were then released. According to the UDPS, the party leaders were manhandled by agents of the Civil Guard.

The radio said that the Civil Guard's "mission was to prevent all demonstrations in the capital today."

The UFERI also said that the leader of their party, Mr. N'Guza Karl-I-Bond, experienced the same "misadventure" late this morning. He was released not long after his arrest by the same Civil Guard.

This evening, the two parties, who along with the Social Democratic Christian Party are the main opposition parties in Zaire, strongly protested against such acts, which they believe constitute "a genuine threat to Zaire's young democracy."

The UDPS as well as the UFERI decided last week to organize a demonstration this morning in Kinshasa in order to demand that a sovereign national conference be held. This peaceful march, organized in Kinshasa working class districts, was not authorized and a significant police force was deployed to prevent the gatherings.

The radio further indicated that only a few groups of UDPS activists were dispersed by the police, who used tear gas. The radio did not report any serious incidents during a day in which the people were not significantly mobilized, according to reports from the scene.

Preparatory Meeting for National Conference Ends

AB1906151891 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
1600 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Behind the scenes of the national conference preparatory commission, we learn that about 3,300 people will take part in the proceedings of the national conference. The participants will reportedly be divided as follows: Civil organizations, 1,800 representatives; political parties, 900 representatives; public institutions, 750 representatives; invited guests, 100. [all figures as heard]

The national conference itself will, reportedly, be convened between 30 June and 11 July 1991. The end of the proceedings of the preparatory commission having taken place a little over (one hour and) 30 minutes ago, unless anything unexpected happens, of course, you will know more about the outcome of the proceedings within the coming hours.

* Report on Visit of World Bank Leader

91AF1126A Kinshasa ELIMA in French 19 Apr
91 pp 1, 8

[Article by Emile Kasongo Lumbala: "World Bank Director for Africa: 'Zaire Is the Only Country on the African Continent With Hyperinflation'"; first paragraph is ELIMA lead]

[Text] Mr. Francisco Aguirre Sacassa spoke with the leaders of the UDPS [Union for Democracy and Social Progress], UFERI [Union of Federalists and Independent Republicans], and PDSC [Christian Social Democratic Party].

Mr. Francisco Aguirre Sacassa, the World Bank [IBRD—International Bank for Reconstruction and Development] director for Africa, held a press conference this past Tuesday at the international institution's Zaire headquarters in the building of the Greek community, in the Gombe neighborhood. During this tete-a-tete with the knights of the pen, Mr. Sacassa summed up his official visit to Zaire.

The World Bank director for Africa said that he had come to Zaire at the invitation of the Zairian Government. Nevertheless, he had had fruitful contacts with members of the government, the private sector, NGO's [nongovernmental organizations], churches, and certain

opposition political parties, specifically the UDPS, the UFERI, and the PDSC. As a consequence, Mr. Francisco Aguirre Sacassa said, "I have made contact with all the living forces of the nation, as you say in Zaire."

The World Bank, a development bank whose objective is fighting poverty, Mr. Sacassa continued, "we have small cores projects to combat the social problems facing Zaire. [sentence as published] The World Bank has just approved projects for Zaire in the fields of education and nutrition (...). These projects will be executed by NGO's." The speaker acknowledged that this assistance is minimal considering the size of the country, but this is explained by the fact that it (the World Bank) is dealing with a financially troubled country whose currency is plummeting, since Zaire is the only country in Africa that is experiencing hyperinflation—and that lacks good macroeconomic management. Mr. Sacassa also wished to point out that IBRD initiated these projects well before Mr. Mulumba Lukoji's appointment as prime minister.

This is the perspective from which the World Bank has scheduled a project to provide technical assistance to SNEL [National Electricity Company], the amount of which has not been indicated. For the conference holder of the day, this is explained by the fact that negotiations are continuing—and a Zairian government delegation is to travel to Washington to get a more accurate idea of what this financial institution can do for Zaire. Moreover, the World Bank director for Africa said that IBRD has at least 25 projects in progress in Zaire: specifically, restoration of the highway sector; two projects with Gecamines [General Quarries and Mines Company]; many projects in the social sectors; in agriculture, which is an important sector in a country like Zaire; the line of credit to small and mid-sized companies, and so forth.

According to Mr. Sacassa, undisbursed allocations of \$45,000,000 have been set aside for this purpose. Thus, the World Bank, in cooperation with the Zairian Government, is placing priority on stabilizing the economy in order to combat inflation, reduce government expenditures, and institute structures to relieve the hardest hit levels of society. With respect to his contact with leaders of the opposition, the World Bank director for Africa said that his purpose had been to listen to their opinions and considerations in order to determine how the World Bank can help Zaire—especially since democracy has a lot to do with contributing to the development of a developing country.

Ethiopia

Directive Abolishes Defense, Interior Ministries

EA1906132291 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia
Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Directive for the resumption of work in government offices from the Office of the Acting Prime Minister to ministerial offices, commissioners, and authorities in Addis Ababa; issued in Addis Ababa on 16 June]

[Text] 1. On government offices which will continue to function or not:

A. The structures of the Defense and Interior Ministries will be abolished. Soldiers and security personnel in the two ministries will be disqualified from duty. Those who are charged will be tried legally. Civil employees who were not involved in military and security functions will not be disqualified from duty. They will continue to receive their salaries and means will be found for them to serve in various sectors during the transitional period.

B. The Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] and associations formed by it will be abolished. The party committee and basic organizations as structures are illegal. Their activities will cease and their documents will be controlled by the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF]. Associations formed by the WPE will be similarly abolished and their funds and property will be under the control of the government.

C. Among the police force, only the finance, railway, mining, and traffic police will continue their duties temporarily until an announcement is made in the future on the resumption of duty.

D. The remaining offices will basically remain functioning as they were organized before. Those areas liberated by the EPRDF before 1990-1991 [Ethiopian calendar 1983] will continue according to the special directive issued earlier. In this respect, those offices that will continue are in Tigray, areas of Welo which were liberated before the liberation of Dese, and areas of Gonder liberated before the liberation of the city of Gonder.

Those offices that will resume work include water, electricity, health, road and transport, building construction, and town planning offices. The remaining offices will assign their employees to other sectors temporarily while they set up teams to study the question of resuming work in the areas and formulate a planned system of resuming work. They will not be sent to their areas of operation, but they will be paid their salaries as usual.

E. Workers displaced from Eritrea who have not yet been paid their salaries should be paid immediately. Until the Eritrean issue is clearly defined by the transitional government, the workers will stay in Eritrea deployed in various places. Any need for employees for port services

and other duties in Eritrea will be announced in due course. Those who are already assigned to port services will continue their work.

F. The deployment of workers displaced from Eritrea should be finalized by 2 July. The deployment of those workers who will not return to their former postings and who were working in areas which were liberated before 1990-1991 should also be finalized by 2 July. The remaining workers, who will be deployed to their former workplaces, will be disqualified if they do not appear at their place of work by 22 June. They should personally go to the area heads of office and the EPRDF area office and register their names and designations and stay in their places of work.

2. On reestablishing government offices:

A. The office equipment and vehicles in government offices in areas liberated earlier will be replaced using the government budget. Hence, the offices will forward the necessary material for the resumption of duty to the higher body of their offices and to the EPRDF area leadership.

After both have seen the budget, the Finance Ministry and relevant EPRDF organs will examine it and forward it to the office of the acting prime minister with their suggestions. Inasmuch as it is the duty of every office head to resume work with the material available in the area until the budget is approved and implemented, work should be resumed immediately.

B. In other areas, that is, areas which were liberated on the eve and morning of the liberation of Addis Ababa, offices that are not fully equipped or are damaged will submit a budget that should enable them to provide the necessary equipment for their activities. Until these are fulfilled, ways will be looked into how to get the necessary equipment from nearby offices and WPE association offices in order to resume work.

C. On the rehabilitation of offices and resuming work immediately: The headquarters which have branch offices will send to all branch offices a team of workers that will deal with financial, administrative, and planning activities, or a team to represent them. The team, assisted by a team of the EPRDF interim government representative, will go to every branch office and restructure offices, work out the budget and planning, and carry out the duties of rehabilitating the offices.

3. On salaries and budget expenditure:

Payment of salaries:

A. Salaries will be paid to those who continued to work during the war and those displaced but who reported to their offices.

B. Displaced employees whose whereabouts were not known to their offices will be paid salaries if they bring evidence from the EPRDF organ in their respective areas.

C. Salaries will not be paid to those officials who are under arrest.

D. Those soldiers who were in the Army and have not served for more than one year will be redeployed to their former places of work. Those soldiers who have served more than one year must surrender like any other soldier and receive the same treatment as other soldiers. If salaries were being paid to their families, they will be stopped immediately until further decision is made on whether they should be paid or not. Those who were on pension will receive their pension benefits.

E. Those who were opposed to the campaign and were dismissed from work, or dismissed for avoiding the Army, will be reinstated and will be paid their salaries starting from May 1991. There will be no salaries for the time they were not on duty or for the period before that. If their post has been assigned to another person, they must be given priority and reinstated immediately. Those who had taken over their posts will be transferred to other postings.

4. The working relationship of organs and area structures:

A. The administrative structure will continue as before.

B. The government administration will perform its duties under the EPRDF's area representatives. Relations with respective head offices on planning, administration, and training will continue as before, except for the approval of the budget. After the budget is approved by the area administration, it will then be sent to the area representative of the interim government and to the [administration] head office, and the government will decide based on the opinions of the two.

C. In areas and provinces where there is no EPRDF representative, those within the ranks of the administration of the area will work together in the committees they form. Their relations with their head office will remain as before, and they will carry out their duties under the coordination of the committee.

D. The area administration's branch offices will get their guidance from the area administration body, which will give directives to coordinate and control their implementation and also solve their problems. The administrative body of the area will be informed about the directives, plans and budget, issued by the higher authorities, and this body will also give directives on implementation, taking into consideration the area's situation.

It will also get a copy of the report on the implementation when it is sent to the higher authorities.

E. The head offices will follow up the plans, directives, budget, and structures of the administration and branches. They are responsible for any administrative faults which occur because of the lack of administration.

5. Implementation of the directives:

Implementation of the budget:

A. In areas where banks are not open and in areas where it will take time to open banks, representatives of banks, the finance minister, and EPRDF representatives will visit areas together to study the payroll and expenditure requirements. The budget will set the expenditure.

B. The ordinary and capital budget salaries will be paid. The ordinary operating budget will also be paid, but the capital budget will be assessed and decisions will be given according to the nature of the work.

6. The reinstatement of employees and restructuring:

A. Any employee does not report to his place of work before 22 June be considered to have left his place of work voluntarily. The head of the workplace who does not implement the above directive will be responsible for any shortcomings. This will not affect those who came from Eritrea and are displaced and those who are made to wait for special reasons.

B. In a situation where there is a shortage of manpower for resuming work, the head office should assign the appropriate manpower by bringing it in from various parts of the authority. If the problem is not solved by doing this, then it can forward the question of hiring new employees. [sentence as heard]

7. Planning matters:

A. The plan that is to be drawn up now will either restructure or continue last year's plan or else set a new, short-term plan according to the demands of the situation.

B. The plan of the transitional government will be decided by the transitional government. The plans and preparations which can help the transitional government will be carried out starting from now.

[Dated] 16 June 1991, Office of the Acting Prime Minister.

Officials Respond to Registration Act's Repeal**Conservative Party's Harzenberg**

MB1806201491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Interview with Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg, Conservative Party (CP) deputy leader, by correspondent Ossie Gibson in Cape Town on the "Africa South" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] South Africa's official whites-only parliamentary opposition, the Conservative Party, views the scrapping of the last major piece of apartheid legislation as being a capitulation by the De Klerk government to pressure from abroad. The pro-apartheid Conservatives are convinced that the scrapping of the Population Registration Act will be the key to a white backlash and the reversal of reform in South Africa. Reacting to President de Klerk's state of the nation address, CP deputy leader Dr. Ferdi Hartzenberg:

[Begin recording] [Hartzenberg] Well, he created the impression that he himself is not sure that that process will take place, because he said broadly speaking it is still on track, and he created the impression that he himself is not sure that it will take place this year.

[Gibson] Your stand on the negotiation process—would you briefly outline that again?

[Hartzenberg] Well, we said that we will not negotiate with people who demand the sacrifice of our freedom and our land, and that we will only negotiate with people who recognize and admit and accept as a fact our freedom and our right to our own land. If that is accepted, then we will negotiate.

[Gibson] Has the 1991 parliamentary session lived up to your expectations?

[Hartzenberg] Well, we expected that the government would have taken these steps, and it is in line with their policy, and we are optimistic that as a result of these steps the government is losing support and the CP is gaining support, and that we will mobilize the majority of the white electorate and that we will be able to take over and to change the whole trend in South Africa. [end recording]

Democratic Party's De Beer

MB1806190491 Johannesburg Radio RSA in English
1100 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Interview with Democratic Party leader Zach de Beer by correspondent Ossie Gibson in Cape Town on the "Africa South" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Following the scrapping of the last of the so-called pillars of apartheid, the Population Registration Act, the majority of South Africa's politicians now believe it is possible for President de Klerk to get a multiparty conference going by the end of the year, in spite of continued

opposition by radicals. [Words indistinct] Democratic Party [word indistinct] and its parliamentary leader, Dr. Zach de Beer:

[Begin recording] [De Beer] I see no reason why it should take an awfully long time to do, and I recall the deputy [words indistinct] said earlier this year that he thought it could be done by the end of April, and I am not one of those who believes that the conference must be delayed as long as there is violence going on in the country. On the contrary, I think the violence creates a greater urgency. I remember that in Rhodesia they negotiated while they were fighting the war, and I don't see why we shouldn't do the same thing. And I think, yes, it is possible to do it by the end of the year.

[Gibson] There were several references to the ANC [African National Congress] during the address of the state president. Do you think these were in the framework of preconditions or demands on the ANC?

[De Beer] I listened carefully to try to decide whether they were preconditions and came to the conclusion they were not. But there are certainly things which the president is strongly suggesting that the ANC ought to have done which he would find helpful, like abandoning violence, cutting down on demonstrations, a [word indistinct] for its leaders, the avoidance of rigid) declarations—from which I read ultimatums—that sort of thing. Yes, it would be very helpful if the ANC did all these things, but there has got to be give and take on both sides of this process.

[Gibson] Has the 1991 parliamentary session met your expectations?

[De Beer] In the sense of what apartheid has been scrapped, yes, it has. The government has scrapped at least as much as I hoped they would do during this year. But in the sense of the relationship between the government and the ANC, I am much less comfortable. I would have hoped to see a more friendly and a more cooperative relationship between them now than we are seeing. There is really too much posturing and too much sloganeering on both sides, too much attacking of each other, and I do hope we can get away from that [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Lebowa Chief Minister

MB1806174891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1619 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Lebowa kgomo June 18 SAPA—Apartheid has not been abolished, Lebowa Chief Minister Mr Nelson Ramodike said in Lebowa kgomo on Tuesday [18 June], reports SAPA's correspondent.

Mr Ramodike said the National States Constitution Act of 1971 was the strongest pillar of apartheid and called on President F.W. de Klerk to pass legislation to incorporate the homelands into South Africa and to seriously consider a constituent assembly.

Responding to the scrapping of the Population Registration Act on Monday, Mr Ramodike said Mr de Klerk should be congratulated for the "bold steps he has taken" to bring about and facilitate change in South Africa, "in particular for having removed the mother of apartheid laws".

Mr Ramodike said South African politics was increasingly dominated by dialogue between opposing parties and, "what the state president has done so far and what he should be applauded for, is the removal of obstacles towards negotiations—not that apartheid is dead".

He said that so long as the Black Homelands Citizenship Act of 1970, which made blacks aliens in the country of their birth, the National States Act, and the Native Administration Act of 1927 existed, apartheid was still alive.

Mr Ramodike wished Mr de Klerk, ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Mr Nelson Mandela, Pan Africanist Congress President Mr Clarence Makwetu, and Azanian People's Organisation President Mr Pandelane Nefolovhodwe, "supreme guidance in the very important role of shaping the future of the country".

Lawmaker Criticizes Vlok on National Police

MB1806143091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1341 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] House of Assembly June 18 SAPA—Although he was in favour of one national police force incorporating the forces of the self-governing territories, it would be putting the cart before the horse to negotiate this before the constitutional future of the country had been decided, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said on Tuesday.

He was speaking in an interpellation debate during which the DP [Democratic Party] spokesman on law and order, Mr Peter Gastrow, said he was abrogating his responsibility by not taking the initiative to reincorporate the homeland police forces.

Mr Vlok said no request to this effect had been received by the SAP [South African Police] or the government.

"Should any such request be made the SA Government will obviously give consideration to such request." However any decision on the matter would be a political one, and should be dealt with at the negotiating table at which the constitutional future of the country was to be decided. Until then, the status quo would have to be maintained, and the functioning of the various forces would continue in terms of the laws under which they had been established.

"I am also in favour of one national police force," he said. "It will be easier to handle. But you must do it in the right way. The way we are doing it is the right way."

Mr Gastrow asked whether Mr Vlok was interested in maintaining law and order during the period of transition to a new dispensation or whether he was going to hide behind legal-technical issues.

"Law and order is a prerequisite for success in the constitutional field.

"I suggest you are abrogating your responsibility."

It was clear neither he nor his deputy had taken any steps to pursue the possibility of reincorporation.

Such a step was necessary and essential because it was in line with the general constitutional tendency towards unification, while seven official police forces, half-a-dozen unofficial militias, skietkommandos [trigger-happy commandos] and self-defence committees were undesirable.

"How can you run a country effectively if there is no national police force?" he asked.

The minister should pull them together through negotiation.

CP, Democratic Party Oppose Income Tax Bill

MB1706142491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1400 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Parliament June 17 SAPA—The Conservative Party [CP] and the Democratic Party [DP] opposed the Income Tax Bill when it was read for the first time on Monday.

In a declaration of vote, Mr Cehill Pienaar (CP Heilbron) said the CP was the only party which represented whites and the Afrikaner volk [people].

The National Party [NP] hated the elderly whites and the poor whites.

Mr Ken Andrew (DP Gardens) said the bill was unfair because it placed an enormous tax burden on the individual.

Mr Derek Christophers (NP Germiston) said the DP opposed it because it penalised the "fat cats" while the National Party definitely supported it. It was the beginning of economic justice and part of the minister of finance's plan for equity through growth and stability.

The House of Representatives supported the bill, the DP recorded its objection in the [House of] Delegates and the [House of] Assembly passed it after a division in which the CP and DP voted against.

Tax Breaks Planned To Boost Exports

MB1706102491 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY
in English 17 Jun 91 p 1

[Report by Lesley Lambert]

[Text] Cape Town—Tax deductions for capital goods and property used in the beneficiation of base minerals are to be extended as part of a government initiative to boost exports of processed minerals and intermediate products.

This is one of a range of new assistance measures being planned to kick-start the economy, improve its international competitiveness and boost exports. Beneficiation—in which base minerals are processed to yield greater value—is a key element of the strategy because of its export potential.

Currently, industrialists can claim tax deductions only for capital goods and property used in beneficiation processes once they have been put into operation.

But amendments proposed in a bill tabled in Parliament on Friday extend these concessions and provide significant additional relief to companies that export at least 60 percent of beneficiated products.

The Taxation Laws Amendment Bill proposes that deductions for depreciation and finance charges incurred on new or used plant, machinery and property acquired for beneficiation purposes, be granted in the tax year in which the goods were bought or leased.

Companies that can guarantee new capital goods will be used for beneficiation can thus claim tax allowances for depreciation and pre-production interest charges immediately after their acquisition, even if they do not use them at once.

The bill proposes the appointment of a committee by the Finance and Trade and Industry Ministers to approve claims.

To qualify, companies will have to give assurances that the capital goods for which they are claiming will be used for beneficiation and will be commissioned within a period determined by the committee.

They will also have to convince the committee that the process adds substantial value to the processed mineral or intermediate product, that it is conducted on a scale that makes it internationally competitive and that at least 60 percent of the intermediate or final product will be exported.

Existing concessions allow for deductions on the full amount paid for capital goods. The bill proposes that the committee be empowered to allow for deductions on more than 100 percent of the cost, to be calculated "on an amount equal to the sum of the expenditure (on the new capital goods), increased by a percentage determined by the committee".

The Taxation Laws Amendment Bill includes vital amendments to the VAT [Value Added Tax] Bill. It proposes the introduction of VAT at 12 percent, lists the two food items—brown bread and maize meal—to be zero-rated and includes changes such as the exemption of municipal property rates and the extension of the Finance Minister's powers to make amendments to next February.

The bill also proposes a 0.75 percent levy on the interest turnover of financial institutions as a proxy for VAT and it gives expression to a number of the tax amendments

proposed in this year's budget which were not included in the Income Tax Bill debated in Parliament last week.

The bill contains about 78 clarifying VAT amendments which provide relief to companies during the transition to VAT. More amendments are expected to emerge before implementation on September 30.

Oil Refinery Upgrading Program Announced

MB1706170991 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] Sasol [South African Coal, Oil, and Gas Corporation] has announced a 400-million-rand upgrading program for the Natref [National Refinery] oil refinery at Sasolburg.

On completion of the project in two years' time, more than half of the petrol produced by Natref will be lead-free, and the refinery will also produce diesel with a low sulphur content.

The program will enable Natref to refine heavier crude oil at a much lower cost.

Review of COSATU Sanctions Stand Proposed

MB1706163091 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Text] An affiliate of COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] has proposed that the giant labor federation should convene a conference to review sanctions against South Africa.

The proposal was made in Cape Town by the South African Clothing and Textile Workers Union, which said that the lifting of sanctions was inevitable and that it could be linked to the implementation of a code of basic workers rights.

Gunmen Kill Western Cape ANC Executive Member

MB2006073291 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0612 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Johannesburg June 20 SAPA—Mr Mziwonke Jack, an executive member of the Nyanga branch of the ANC [African National Congress] in the western Cape, was reportedly shot and killed by gunmen firing a machinegun on Wednesday night, said president of the western Cape region of the ANC, Mr Christmas Tinto.

There was no immediate comment from the police. Pretoria police liaison officer Lt Burger van Rooyen said he was still waiting confirmation from the police in the western Cape.

Mr Tinto told SAPA in a telephone interview on Thursday morning that Mr Jack left his home about 10PM [2000 GMT] on Wednesday. As he walked in the street he was fired on by gunmen, who were hiding under a tree in front of the house.

"They shot him in the head... He died instantly," Mr Tinto said, adding he did not know the motive for the killing.

Mr Jack played a leading role in an attempt to defuse the on-going faction fighting between various taxi groups in Gugulethu, Khayelitsha and Langa in the western Cape, according to Mr Tinto.

Mandela Visits Transkei, Meets With Holomisa

*MB1806180291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1741 GMT 18 Jun 91*

[Text] Umtata June 18 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Tuesday paid a whirlwind visit to Transkei before returning to Soweto.

Mr Mandela was first spotted travelling from Qunu village, his birthplace, accompanied by a small convoy. His presence at Qunu gave rise to speculation that Mr Mandela has now set in motion plans of building a retirement house, as has been speculated since his release from prison.

He later met with the Transkei military ruler, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa at the state guest house in Umtata. Journalists seeking to interview both Mr Mandela and Gen Holomisa were barred by bodyguards.

In an interview with Radio Transkei, Mr Mandela said he was very sympathetic with the military government in view of the "financial sanctions" he said had been applied by South Africa against the territory. Mr Mandela said South Africa had adopted a certain attitude against pro-ANC territories such as kwaNdebele and Lebowa. He also said the stifling of finance to kwaNdebele was one of the reasons for the resignation of the homeland's chief minister, Mr Enos Mabuza.

Gen Holomisa was not available for comment after his meeting with Mr Mandela.

Talks Seek Inkatha's Presence at Peace Talks

*MB1606111391 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 16 Jun 91 p 4*

[Unattributed report: "Bid To Get Inkatha To Join New Talks Round"]

[Text] Intense behind-the-scenes discussions are taking place to persuade the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] to sit around a peace table together with both the Government and ANC [African National Congress] for the first time.

So far both the Government and ANC camps appear set to take part in exploratory planning talks scheduled for next weekend.

These proposed planning talks are intended to give the various parties an opportunity to decide on a course of action to achieve peace—including another more representative peace summit.

But the IFP is still involved in intense discussions with the Facilitating Committee set up after last month's peace summit in Pretoria which was attended by the Government and IFP but was boycotted by the ANC and allies.

The Facilitating Committee includes prominent religious and business leaders such as Louw Alberts, Frank Chikane, Johan Heyns, Ray McCauley, Bobby Godsell, John Hall and Sam Motsuenyane.

It is understood that one of the IFP's objections to taking part in a peace meeting that includes the ANC is that it blames the ANC for pulling out of recent peace talks with Inkatha in Natal. The IFP apparently believes it is inconsistent for the ANC to take part in peace talks with the IFP after pulling out of earlier negotiations.

President de Klerk is likely to announce this week the Government's preparedness to take part in the proposed round-table talks. Both COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] and the SA [South African] Communist Party, the major ANC allies, will attend and the ANC is expected to follow suit.

But the success of the proposed talks may depend on whether the IFP participates—just as last month's peace summit called by Mr de Klerk was weakened by the ANC's refusal to attend.

IFP March Protests Unequal Distribution of Aid

*MB1706104891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0950 GMT 17 Jun 91*

[Text] Durban Jun 17 SAPA—About 3,000 stick-wielding Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters marched through the streets of Tongaat on Natal's North Coast on Sunday afternoon to protest against unequal distribution of development aid.

The marchers from nearby Ndwedwe bore placards condemning attacks on kwaZulu Police [KZP] and local councillors.

"The KZP and SAP [South African Police] are protecting us," some of the placards read.

A memorandum delivered at Tongaat Police Station said South Africa was punishing kwaZulu for refusing independence.

Reading the memorandum, kwaZulu Minister of Works Mr J.V. Ndlovu said that since kwaZulu and Inkatha had refused to play "fetch and carry boys for the ANC [African National Congress]" they had been refused development aid by churches and overseas funding agencies.

The memorandum also condemned the recent debate about cultural weapons and men's hostels as a "waste of everybody's time".

Concerning negotiations, the memorandum stated that "no party should be allowed to act as though it owned the politics of South Africa".

At a rally after the march, Mr Ndlovu rejected the African National Congress' call for a constituent assembly and interim government.

"There is no need for an interim government because the South African Government is internationally recognised," Mr Ndlovu said.

He said Inkatha leader Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi would convey his party's rejection of an interim government when he met United States President George Bush later this week.

The crowd displayed relatively fewer dangerous weapons than during recent Inkatha functions. Only a handful of spears were visible with most marchers carrying only sticks.

Buthelezi Arrives in U.S., To Meet George Bush

*MB1606122291 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 16 Jun 91*

[Text] Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi arrived in the United States yesterday for a week-long visit.

He is seeking recognition as the main (?black) alternative to ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela. He also wants new support for his conservative Inkatha Freedom Party.

Buthelezi says he is looking forward to meeting U.S. President George Bush on Thursday.

Buthelezi is in Atlanta at the moment and will visit the grave of Martin Luther King today.

In sharp contrast to the effusive public welcome given to Mandela last year, political and civil right leaders in this black-governed city are largely snubbing Buthelezi's visit.

Sobukwe Forum Announces Disbandment

*MB1706125091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1204 GMT 17 Jun 91*

[SAPA PR Wire Service; issued by the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) of Azania]

[Text] 7 June 1991 [dateline as received]—The Sobukwe Forum which sprung into existence in London last year, has intimated to the PAC, that it has reviewed its position and has decided to disband.

Dr D.P. Bolofo, convenor of the forum, in a letter to Benny Alexander, secretary general of PAC, says "It can no longer be claimed that the original 1959 PAC National Executive exists as an institution today. We desire to remove obstacles to unity."

In discontinuing the activities of the forum the members have expressed the wish that President Clarence Makwetu "will pursue an active and constructive dialogue with the surviving members of the (old) executive and with all other former leaders of PAC with a view to winning them back to the fold."

[Signed] Barney Desai [PAC] secretary for publicity and information

Afrikaner Movement Urges 'Third Freedom Struggle'

*MB1806101891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0941 GMT 18 Jun 91*

[Text] Pretoria June 18 SAPA—Afrikaners or "Boere" have been called on to intensify the third freedom struggle, following the scrapping of the Population Registration Act on Monday.

In a news release issued in Pretoria on Tuesday, the white supremacist Boere-Vryheidbeweging [BVB] (Boere Freedom Movement) also warned that action would be taken against intruders on Boerevolk [Boer people] areas.

According to the statement, signed by the organisation's chief secretary Mr J.J. Groenewald, the BVB would not negotiate "with anti-Christian violence-doers about the freedom of the Boer people".

—The first two freedom struggles the BVB refers to took place at the turn of the century. The wars, also known as the Anglo-Boer wars, were fought [against] the United Kingdom and the then republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Protest Ends at Cape College 17 Jun

*MB1706143291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1135 GMT 17 Jun 91*

[Text] Cape Town June 17 SAPA—Lectures resumed on Monday at the Good Hope College of Education in Khayelitsha outside Cape Town after a mass protest campaign on Friday last week, reports SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news.

The purpose of the protest was to focus attention on the students' battle for proper accommodation while white colleges were being closed.

The students called for the halting of the closure of the colleges and for better training facilities.

In an interview the rector of the college, Mr Willie Scholtz, said the issue was to be discussed in a meeting between him and the students representative council on Monday afternoon.

Angola

Rebels, Military Commanders Meet in Benguela

MB2006071991 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] and FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] military commanders met in Benguela Province's Monte Belo location on 19 June. Headed by FAPLA Lieutenant Colonel Salvador Vaz and FALA Colonel Jose Mike John Mbule, the delegations discussed issues related to the disarming of landmines on the main roads and railroads, as well as the reorganization of local government activities in areas occupied by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

The two sides established mechanisms to deal with future issues, and agreed to establish two working commissions to deal with provincial affairs.

Yesterday's meeting was very sensible. Lieut. Col. Vaz stressed the importance of meeting FALA officials in the field, while Col. Jose Mbule said that Angolan people's unity has been strengthened.

300,000 Refugees Expected To Return in 1991

MB1806211491 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1940 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Luanda, 18 Jun (ANGOP)—An official source told ANGOP today that some 300,000 Angolan refugees abroad may return to the country before the end of the year. Jose Martins, technical director of the State Secretariat for Social Affairs (SEAS), said that out of this number [figure indistinct] are in Zambia, [figure indistinct] in Zaire, and 50,000 in the Republic of Namibia.

He said that the repatriation of Angolan refugees should begin during the first half of July. He noted that the return of these refugees to their homes will depend on the removal of mines from access routes to the provinces and the creation of the right conditions for the implementation of the program.

* Refugee Flow Across Zambian Border Described

* Influx Into Zambia

91AF1134A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 May 91 p 3

[Article by ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY correspondent]

[Excerpt] Harare—Angolan refugees and soldiers from the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] are continuing to arrive in great numbers in the Zambian territory, causing immense problems for the local authorities who—with limited resources—are forced to take drastic measures to cope with this situation.

Information coming from Zambia indicates that the number of refugees who have crossed the border since fighting began this past April between the Angolan forces and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels in the Luena area, has risen to more than 10,000.

Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, speaking at the end of the week, reported publicly that more than 10,000 Angolan refugees are now in his country, more than 600 of whom are soldiers.

The head of state reaffirmed that his government plans to support the refugees despite the limited resources available and stressed that the UN High Commissariat, operating in Lusaka, has also supplied emergency assistance.

Stating that he was concerned about the presence in Zambian territory of a large number of Angolan soldiers, uniformed and armed, Kaunda indicated that the FAPLA soldiers are to be repatriated to their country after being disarmed, as stipulated in the laws pertaining to the Zambian emigration services.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that the repatriation operation began last Sunday at the Ndola airport and that the number of soldiers involved was greater than that furnished until now by the leadership of the province of Zambezia, whose border is adjacent to Angola.

Fighting between the Angolan government forces and the UNITA rebels is continuing to develop with great intensity in the province of Moxico on the Zambian border, having caused the death of hundreds of civilians and soldiers.

Observers assert that UNITA's objective is to take control of the situation before the official cease-fire takes place on 15 May in Luena, that city being a strategic point for the utilization of a section of the Benguela Railroad in the transport of war materiel from the Kamina military base, in Zairian territory.

The Kamina base is one of the principal points for the conveyance of war materiel furnished by the United States and South Africa. [passage omitted]

* Repatriation Progresses

91AF1134B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 15 May 91 p 3

[Text] Hundreds of Angolan refugees, who managed to escape from the fighting going on between Angola's government troops and the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels located near Cazombo in northeastern Angola, are returning from the country from Zambia. According to the TIMES OF ZAMBIA, the repatriation, which included soldiers from

the Angolan Army (FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola]), began Sunday and is being conducted from the Zambian airport of Ndola. The refugees, mostly women, left the Angolan territory as a result of the intensified fighting in Luena, capital of Moxico Province. The newspaper says that there are now more than 8,000 Angolan refugees in Zambia.

The source said that at least FAPLA soldiers died in Solwezi as a result of serious wounds.

* Benguela Governor Discusses Political Future

91AF1148B Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
19 May 91 p 19

[Interview with Benguela Governor and MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Central Committee member, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, by Jose Fragoso, in Benguela; date not given: "Time Will Eliminate the Differences of Opinion"]

[Text] It is a white native that the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] chose as governor of the province. He is 60 years old but still maintains the energy necessary to cope with the problems of life in Benguela: hunger, drought, and the lack of means of communications.

For years, Luanda's foreign-policy boss, a period during which he led Angola's alignment with Cuba and the USSR, Paulo Teixeira Jorge obtained a surprising number of votes at the latest MPLA Congress, placing him as the fourth member of the Central Committee [CC]. The loquacious temperament of this former student of medicine in Coimbra can explain his popularity within the party. Serving in Benguela since 1985, he now trusts that "time will serve to eliminate the differences of opinion" between the MPLA and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

[Fragoso] On what basic principles does the administration of Benguela Province rest with regard to the problems of hunger, war, and drought?

[Jorge] Since last year, the administrative activity of Benguela Province had rested on a pillar which we call "mankind" in its broad sense. And our nation, within the framework of development, should lead to results corresponding to the necessities of that mankind: food, clothing, and footwear. Simultaneously, mankind needs medical assistance and educational material. This is the reference point.

[Fragoso] What are the main problems brought on by the war?

[Jorge] The war basically affects agricultural development and, in addition, impedes free circulation, not only at the provincial level but also among provinces. Without that war the Benguela Railroad [CFB] would be in operation, serving three provinces—Huambo, Bie, and Moxico. Thus, we have to resort to the normal conveyance of merchandise, running

the normal risk involved in a wartime situation, that is, military accompaniment of the caravans to safeguard the arrival of goods.

[Fragoso] Is there still a serious state of distrust, despite the Estoril agreements, between the members of the MPLA and UNITA? Will this situation continue for a long time and jeopardize the possibility for peace?

[Jorge] We need only to recall what happened in the case of other people in various parts of the world. It is not only we who are in a state of war. This has already happened with other people. Guided by the MPLA, the Angolan people fought against Portuguese colonial domination. To be sure, in the beginning it would be difficult to visualize harmonious relations between the Angolans and the Portuguese. For there would certainly be resentment on one side and the other. But this situation has now been overcome. The problem is whether we do or do not take a common position with regard to this country and its people. If everyone is of good faith, time will serve to eliminate any differences of opinion.

[Fragoso] As a member of the MPLA CC, how do you look upon the multiparty system and the ability to get along with other political forces within the framework of the democratization of the political system in Angola?

[Jorge] When you speak of the problem of the amplification of democracy and of a multiparty society, you must acknowledge that it was the MPLA who took all necessary steps. All.

[Fragoso] Was it pressured in some of those steps?

[Jorge] By whom?

[Fragoso] By the international situation, for example?

[Jorge] I would not say pressured by that situation. But we believe that we would be isolating ourselves if we did not take into account the changes underway in the world. We concluded that it was necessary to go along with those changes. Nobody forced us to do so. Not even the Angolan people pressured us to adopt the multiparty system. It is we ourselves who made that decision.

[Fragoso] But even so, no other party could do so. There were no others, only the MPLA.

[Jorge] Up to this point. Such as what happened in other African countries. Only now, with the evolution of the Eastern European countries is the multiparty system beginning to take hold on the African continent. Previously, the only party regime was that pertaining, let us say, to the idiosyncracies of the African people. Now, I think, the democratic system cannot be imposed by Western Europe or the United States. Each country must take its own specific reality into account.

[Fragoso] Has socialism failed in Africa?

[Jorge] I do not know if this is necessarily the situation. I believe that what was lacking on the African continent was an assemblage of the conditions necessary for a system of that type. I now continue to say that the principles of socialism are still valid. What happened is that the methods used were not the most propitiously desirable inasmuch as, in all probability, on the African continent—and not only in Angola—the specific realities were not taken into account. And in our case, in the time of war, how is it possible to establish the conditions necessary to implement socialism? Even so, and despite the war, we managed to create a free health and educational system. How many African countries can pride themselves on having reached that objective?

[Fragoso] In your opinion, does Angola have a social structure capable of establishing new parties?

[Jorge] I believe that it is not easy to establish many political organizations. Also, at the moment, I do not see any significant individuals capable of creating such parties and still survive. But naturally, at this time, many parties are being formed. How many were created in Portugal after 25 April? And where are they now? The same thing could happen here. I think that, in addition to the MPLA and the party which UNITA has just established, very few others could survive in Angola.

[Fragoso] How is the MPLA preparing for the elections? Have they begun to think about this?

[Jorge] That is logical. As soon as a multiparty system is established, each party will determine its own strategy. And the MPLA has already established its strategy. But as a strategy, it is not yet made public. We have already determined the guidelines to be followed to win the elections. It is obvious that one of the fundamental aspects will be to mobilize national public opinion so that on election day the vote will be in favor of the MPLA. To do this we shall use the techniques which many parties with greater experience are already using.

[Fragoso] The socialist parties have been successively defeated in the electoral processes in which they have been participating. Do you not fear for the MPLA's failure in Angola?

[Jorge] If I feared a failure, I would not participate. I do not attend elections to lose. If I had such fears, I would not present myself as a candidate. It is true that participating in the electoral process is a risk for anyone. People can say "yes" as well as "no." There is a risk.

[Fragoso] And if the MPLA loses the elections?

[Jorge] If we lose, then the MPLA should sit down and analyze the causes which led to its defeat and establish a new strategy to take control in the next elections. And naturally, it will become a part of the opposition, as occurs in other countries.

* Benguela Seeks Termination of War, Drought

91AF1148A Lisbon PUBLICO in Portuguese
19 May 91 pp 18-19

[Article by Jose Fragoso]

[Text] Benguela, where the Portuguese landed at the end of the 15th century, has always been rich on land or on the sea. A city which saw the departure of thousands of slaves headed for Pernambuco and Bahia, Benguela is now one of the Angolan provinces most threatened by starvation and war. Agriculture, fishing, industry, and the railroad—the publicly acclaimed Benguela railway line—are now hoping that peace will provide new production incentives.

Yesterday a United Nations caravan returned to Lobito, a seaport in Benguela Province. Wednesday the caravan will depart for the neighboring province of Huambo, carrying about 3,000 tons of corn to be delivered to the people of the interior of those two provinces, devastated by hunger, drought, and the war—a situation which, in the past two years, has already caused more than 11,000 deaths, mostly children.

According to official figures, in this same period about 30,000 head of cattle also died due to the drought in the area of Benguela where it has not truly rained for five years.

The lack of food in Benguela Province is immediately evident when one arrives in the city. Even here, near a sea abundant with fish at a few meters from the sand beach, finding food is an arduous task for each of its inhabitants.

For many hundreds of children—wandering about Benguela, many of them abandoned—the only daily nourishment is that which they receive by sucking on pieces of sugar cane stolen from existing plantings along the highway to Lobito.

The number of restaurants can be counted on one hand and those which are in operation serve only a single item, such as broiled chicken or fried fish with potatoes. In a Lobito hotel, owned by the state, when we asked one afternoon if we could have lunch in the restaurant, the manager replied: "We only had a sort of stew. It was gone in an instant; there is no more."

This is a situation which is difficult to understand, since the wealth of food sources found in the sea, the number of existing industries, the excellent port of Lobito (20 km from Benguela city), and the existence of the country's most prominent railroad which crosses the entire Angolan territory and links Angola with Zaire all contribute to the paradoxical situation in question.

Manuel Francisco, vice president of the province and head of an emergency program designed to alleviate the effects of starvation, says that the drought and war are the principal causes of the catastrophic situation facing the area. "Next year will be still more complicated," he

explained to PUBLICO. "Last year we received 800 tons of seeds, mostly corn. Everything was seeded, but we did not harvest a single grain. We put the seeds in the ground, it grew a little, but then it dried out for lack of rain." Thus, this year the province will again have to resort to international aid for the donation of more seeds. "The people are devastated. The drought is causing chaos in an area which lives essentially from agriculture. Even the municipalities of Benguela, Bahia Farta, and Lobito, which previously escaped starvation, are now beginning to feel its effects. There have already been cases of starvation in these urban areas. The cities, also, will not be capable of supporting the drought in the rural areas. Corn and beans formerly came from those rural areas; now we are constantly awaiting the arrival of a ship, so that we can eat," continues Manuel Francisco.

Expressing appreciation for the food assistance sent by the Portuguese, Manuel Francisco also points out the inoperability of the Benguela railway line as a factor which is preventing the normal circulation of foodstuffs among the various municipalities. "When we wish, we take the convoy to the farthest municipality. We repair the tracks for each section as we go along, and we finally arrive. It is a combat convoy."

Even in the Benguela-Lobito line, the short distance is traversed with a number of railway cars in front of the locomotive so that, if there are mines in the cars (as has already happened), the explosion will not affect the machinery and passengers, thousands of whom make that journey.

Ships Not Adequate

In view of the drought in the land, it would be logical for the people to exploit the sea where fish abound. Many inhabitants still recall the number of Soviet fishing boats which habitually frequented the waters of the area following independence: "They appeared to be cities along the coast. There was a mother ship and a number of trawlers. They remained there entire days and nights. They took all the fish."

But the local fishing fleet cannot satisfy the nutritional needs of the people. Manuel Francisco recalls that before independence the city had a large community of miscellaneous vessels as well as boats made of wood from Madeira, "highly specialized in capturing fish." But no one remained after independence. "We have boats, but the vessel is still a machine; if there is no one intelligent enough to exploit the sector, it does not yield results. And we have a pronounced lack of skilled people in this area."

Therefore, it is no wonder that many of the city's youth resort to the army or to a religious life—institutions where there is food—as a way to appease their stomachs. Father Cidalino Melo (74 years of age, Portuguese, a native of Vila da Feira, 40 years resident in Angola), is aware of this. "I have a seminary full of young men; I never had so many candidates for the priesthood. But I

know very well that, in addition to vocations, there are also many 'mouths to be fed'," he relates, smiling.

Cidalino stresses hunger as one of the principal concerns of the province's religious community, pointing out that the Cubal mission alone, a locality in the central part of the province, supplies 4,000 meals per day with products donated by American charity organizations. "But there are always more than 6,000 people waiting to be fed."

This is one of the reasons for the continuous increase in the number of regular parishioners attending church, a number much greater than that prior to independence. "We help everyone. I get along with all parties. In the sermons I always speak at will. To the point where I say that I have difficulty in distinguishing uniforms but that in thievery all are equal."

In his sermons Father Cidalino frequently comments on the hunger situation in the province and the recruitment of children in the army, and this is not always appreciated by the local organizations of the party in power. But the father prides himself in having more people in a procession than the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has at its meetings. "They seek people at home in trucks, announce over the radio and television, and less people show up than in our church. But the ideological line which they had against the Church as an institution has ended. Now we have no more problems."

Despite the lack of confidence in the present peace process—a lack of confidence which will decrease as the days go by, after the cease-fire and without any other major conflicts—the Benguela people believe that peace will make it possible to develop the industries which are now idle, witness the return of foreigners who worked here before the war, and revitalize the local economy through new forms of cooperation, which will be welcomed by many Portuguese businessmen interested in investments in this province.

Madagascar

Opposition Pushes for Repeal of Constitution

*EA1906213291 Moroni Radio Comoros in French
1700 GMT 19 Jun 91*

[Text] In Madagascar, the opposition is not disarming. For the ninth consecutive time, it held peaceful demonstrations this morning in Antananarivo. The Malagasy opposition is asking for President Ratsiraka's departure and the annulment of the 1975 socialist Constitution. Ubakar Umar [word indistinct] the state of [word indistinct] between the opposition and those in power:

[Begin Umar recording] This is now the ninth consecutive time: several hundreds of thousands of people responded this morning to the opposition's appeal asking for President Ratsiraka's departure and the annulment of the 1975 socialist Constitution. According

to a well-informed source in Antananarivo, the capital, between 200,000 and 300,000 people participated in a peaceful march.

The Malagasy opposition is also asking for the resignation of the government and the establishment of a [word indistinct] transitional government before 26 June [Malagasy independence day]. The security forces have so far remained very discreet [words indistinct] the opposition's maneuvers. No incidents were reported.

The Malagasy opposition platform was received yesterday by the head of the National Assembly. According to Richard Andriamanjato [head of the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence, AKFM- Fanavaozana party], who was a member of the delegation, the head of the National Assembly has no objections to convening a meeting of the ruling parties that are members of the National Front for the Defense of Malagasy Socialism and those of the opposition. So it is possible that this meeting or conference—whatever you call it—will be convened.

It still remains to be seen whether it will take place or not, but it is already known that President Ratsiraka does not want to submit to his people's will. The master of Antananarivo does not hold the same opinion as the National Assembly chairman. The [word indistinct] then continue, and the [words indistinct] has made it known that it will demonstrate until final victory. Will it achieve this objective? [end recording]

[Paris AFP in English at 1557 GMT on 19 June, in an Antananarivo-dated item by Didier Lapeyronie, adds the following: "Madagascar's opposition front on Wednesday announced at the ninth mass anti-government rally this month that it would form a 'transitional government' for the Indian Ocean island republic in less than a week. Richard Andriamanjato, a leader of the Hery Velona ('Lifeblood Committee') Front, said that the opposition would not wait until independence day, June 26, to set up the transitional government to scrap the Constitution and prepare for free elections. Social Democratic Party (PSD) President Pierre Tsiranana, who is the son of independent Madagascar's first head of state, Philibert Tsiranana, meanwhile went with other Hery Velona leaders to the High Constitutional Court to file a demand for the impeachment of President Didier Ratsiraka."]

Malawi

Opposition Issues Call for Immediate Reforms

MB1706113191 London BBC World Service in English
0430 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Report by Dar es Salaam correspondent Adam Lusekelo from the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Malawi's various opposition parties don't quite seem to have got their act together and the Malawian

Government has so far managed to sidetrack popular demands calling for a multiparty Constitution as has happened in many other African countries. Well now, the exiled opposition group, the Socialist League of Malawi, Lesoma, wants the Malawi Government to acknowledge the current political wind of change in Africa and make the necessary democratic changes at home. Lesoma made the call in a statement released from its Dar es Salaam headquarters from where Adam Lusekelo sent us this report.

[Begin Lusekelo recording] A statement released here and signed by the Socialist League of Malawi secretary for foreign relations and propaganda, Reginald Mavunika, has called for immediate reforms that would ensure that Malawi, like the rest of the continent, move toward a democratic stance where the rights of an individual would be paramountly safeguarded by the Constitution and the state organs. In this vein, the statement called for the suspension of the current Constitution in Malawi, the release of all political prisoners, and the introduction of a multiparty system under which dissent will not be considered a crime. Lesoma suggested that after the suspension of the Constitution in Malawi, the sole ruling Malawi Congress Party should supervise the process toward democratization. But it should be in collaboration with other legalized parties. The statement said Lesoma would not defeat the principles it has been fighting for by calling for the banning of the Malawi Congress Party. Lesoma says it would rather the Malawi Congress Party be allowed to organize and contest elections like any other party.

Lesoma has also called for the formation of a government of national unity and called on the president, Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda, to declare a general amnesty and guarantee the security and freedom of all Malawians when they return home. The statement also appealed to friends of Dr. Banda, especially Britain, the United States, Canada, Germany, and even South Africa to use their influence on Dr. Banda so that he agrees to reforms, especially now that he is an ailing man. Let him resolve to leave Malawi a happy and a united country as his last gift to his people, the statement said, adding that all along the enemy has not been the person of Dr. Banda but the system and its policies. [end recording]

* Economy Worsened by Transport Problems

91AF1164 Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE
in English (SADCC Supplement) 17 Apr 91 p 21

[Text] The transport difficulties resulting from the non-availability of the traditional routes from Mozambique, and the deteriorating terms of trade for Malawi's agricultural exports, have added to the poor performance of its economy, for most of the past decade.

It was estimated that the closure of the Nacala Corridor—forcing the country to transport its goods through the much longer routes to South African ports, had added about 44.5 percent to the country's transport bill.

The influx of refugees from Mozambique put a further strain on the economy.

The economy has responded well to the adjustment measures introduced some four years ago. Output growth strengthened in 1988 and 1989, after a dismal performance during 1986 and 1987. Real output grew by 4.3 percent in 1989, compared to 3.3 percent in 1988. All sectors recorded positive growth rates despite natural disasters such as cyclones and floods.

Agriculture in particular did well, growing by 3.5 percent in 1989, in real terms, compared to 2.0 percent in 1988. Maize output increased by 5.7 percent over the previous season.

Rice production went up by 43 percent. The commercial crops of sugar, groundnuts and tobacco did not do well, as a result of floods and the movement of prices in favour of maize.

Output in the manufacturing sector grew by 7.9 percent in 1989, compared with a growth rate of 3.3 percent in 1988. This impressive performance was mainly due to increased capacity utilisation in industries.

The import liberalisation programme has had a major impact in enhancing the availability and the importation of raw materials and spare parts for industry.

The service sectors were also buoyant, in response to the increased economic activity resulting from the import liberalisation programme. However, the balance of payments position deteriorated further in 1989. The overall balance of payments position as measured by change in net foreign assets of the banking system, recorded a deficit of MK603 million, taking into account debt relief, against surpluses of MK[Malawi kwacha]250.0 million in 1988, and MK85.5 million in 1987.

This situation was mainly due to a decrease in net capital inflows, declining export volumes and deteriorating terms of trade, high external debt service payments, and increased import bills arising from the trade liberalisation programme.

Gross foreign reserves, therefore, declined sharply and reached the equivalent of 2.4 months of import cover, by the first quarter of 1989.

The rate of inflation maintained its downward trend, declining from an average annual rate of 31.5 percent in 1988, to 15.7 percent in 1989. The trade liberalisation programme helped to reduce the scarcity element in pricing.

Total investment, as a percentage of GDP [gross domestic product], has averaged 16 percent between 1985 and 1989. Subject to continued availability of foreign exchange to support the import liberalisation programme real GDP was expected to at least maintain the 1989 level of 4.3 percent.

Mozambique

Chissano Concludes Visit to Inhambane Province

Meets With Veterans

MB1406131491 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Report by correspondent Jeremia Angelo from Inhambane]

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic, is currently presiding over a mass rally in Maxixe, thus marking the end of his working visit to Inhambane Province. Last evening, President Chissano presided over a meeting with war veterans.

The war veterans told the Mozambican head of state that they agree with and support the introduction of a multiparty system in the country. The 76 war veterans present at the meeting also supported and encouraged the ongoing contacts between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] to reestablish peace in the country. However, they reaffirmed their readiness to defend the Mozambican fatherland at any moment.

The war veterans requested assistance from President Joaquim Chissano to carry out individual projects. In reply, President Chissano said it was not possible to provide individual assistance. However, he pointed out that a special fund could be created to assist them.

Also yesterday, the president held a meeting with the youth in Inhambane Province. The meeting examined a number of political, economic, and social issues in the country. Chissano revealed that a Ministry of Culture and Youth will be established soon to replace the existing Ministry of Culture. The president urged the Mozambican youth to fight the negative effects of war through innovation because, according to him, Mozambique is potentially a rich country. President Joaquim Chissano said: We count on the youth to rebuild the country.

On peace talks in Rome, the president said that the Mozambican Government is flexible and tolerant. However, sometimes this is interpreted by certain circles as a sign of weakness. That is not true, he said.

Addresses Rally in Maxixe

MB1806094991 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1830 GMT 17 Jun 91

[Report on speech by President Chissano at a mass rally in Maxixe, Inhambane Province, on 14 June]

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano said in Maxixe last Saturday [as heard] that if there were reasons for the war in the past, it is no longer justifiable now. Joaquim Chissano was addressing a mass rally to mark the end of his visit to Inhambane Province. At the rally, President Joaquim Chissano introduced a group of Mozambicans

living abroad. The Mozambicans, known as the Cologne Group, had the opportunity to address the rally. Jose Chicuarra Massinge, a member of the group, asked the people what they could do to help restore peace in the country. The answers from the people were quick: Some said Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] should be persuaded to lay down arms and follow the path of dialogue. Others said there was a need to establish contacts with so-called Renamo bosses to order Renamo to lay down arms. President Joaquim Chissano then made the following speech:

[Begin Chissano recording] Thank you very much. I believe that we have all understood the questions posed by our Mozambican brothers living abroad in order to familiarize themselves with our people's feelings and views on the current situation. They have been granted an opportunity to know our people's concerns. This is an opportunity for them to talk with our people and talk more freely when they leave this place. Some of you suggested what they should do. Others made very emotional and very strong statements to make them understand our people's feelings, to make them realize that our people are truly fed up with Renamo's behavior since we began peace talks. Some of you said there must be something preventing Renamo from being flexible so as to sign a cease-fire agreement and begin to take part in the democratic process. All of you now understand that if the comrades or our brothers who live abroad came here personally to hold contacts, it is because they are truly concerned with the situation as much as we are here.

I believe these very emotional and very strong statements are addressed to the people that you, the Cologne Group, intend to contact. I think you will not be able to convey all the genuine emotion that you witnessed here. You were even able to witness our people's frankness. Some people have just asked how was Renamo able to attack (Chicucue). Well, you also heard our answer to that question. We said that our armed forces were able to recover the goods looted by Renamo. Our forces launched a hot-pursuit operation and recovered the goods. It is not always possible to prevent all Renamo attacks. The comrade who spoke just now referred to slackness on the part of our armed forces. However, we should not always blame the armed forces because sometimes there is also lack of vigilance.

All the same, I believe you have heard our people's frankness. Everyone is free to speak. People are able to criticize the Armed Forces, the government, and so on. As a matter of fact, you have even heard the Armed Forces speak of tolerance. This is the picture that you should carry with you when you leave the country. You are able to assess the situation on the spot and you should be able to interpret what you have witnessed. Well, this is just a mass rally and sometimes it is very difficult to obtain the right picture. However, you will be in the country for a few more days. You are free to speak to anyone. There will be people who will speak against the government, painting a very bad picture. They will say the government is to blame because it should accept all Renamo conditions since we want peace at any cost.

However, yesterday, I regretted not having invited you to the meeting with the youth. Our meeting with the youth yesterday was very lively. I did not invite you because I thought: Well, the youths may have their own problems to discuss with the president in private and they would feel uneasy to do so in the presence of unfamiliar people. That is why I decided not to invite you. However, I regretted my decision. The youths said at the meeting that they want peace. They asked me to do everything possible, to continue to combine every effort to establish peace in the country. However, they also said loudly: We want an honorable peace. This is what they said and they were just youths age from 14 to 25. They said: We do not want peace at any cost. We want an honorable and just peace. More was said here today. People have said here: We want peace based on respect for the Constitution of the Republic. They said: We want tolerance and respect for all our freedoms enshrined in the Constitution, particularly the freedom to choose. The people urged Renamo to return and establish its party in the country.

As president of the Republic, I have already said here that if Renamo comes and wants to hold a rally like this one, all organs of security and order, that is our police, will be made available.

Palmo [Mozambique Liberal and Democratic Party] has already held its congress in Beira. It did not achieve much. The only thing that our police and our Armed Forces did at that congress was to maintain security and order. All they did was to prevent any disturbance that would hinder the smooth running of the congress. If there were disturbances, it was because Palmo officials did not understand each other. It was not because of a lack of cooperation on our part.

As a matter of fact, we sent a Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] delegate to the congress because Palmo invited us. Although our message to the congress was not published in full, it was very constructive. What is more, we gave orders for our Armed Forces and the police to maintain maximum tranquillity in Beira to ensure the congress's success. We did this, although we knew that there would be strong criticism against the government and Frelimo at that congress. We knew that it would slander us in every way possible. We instructed our delegate to the congress, a member of the Frelimo Political Bureau, not to react to any kind of provocation. It was important to accord it the freedom of speech.

We shall do the same thing with Renamo. The only problem is that we cannot do this when Renamo still carries arms. The other party was able to hold its congress because it does not carry arms. We cannot accept Renamo's demands. Renamo is asking to come to Maputo to speak over the radio. It wants to do this while it continues to wage war. We cannot accept this. There are already three Renamo officials in Maputo. They

carry foreign passports and are accorded diplomatic status. No one interferes with them. As a matter of fact, they are protected by our police. They are in Maputo because we want peace. This sounds absurd! But we agreed to go that far because we want peace. We agreed to do this within the spirit of tolerance and flexibility that we have just spoken about.

We surely, however, cannot go to the extent of losing the dignity that was demanded of us by our youth here. We want justice. Our people cannot allow a handful of people to impose its will on the entire people. Our Constitution says that power in Mozambique lies in the people. We have to take this seriously. We have just seen how people spoke freely at this rally. We did not choose who should air his or her views.

Accordingly, you, the Cologne Group, are carrying a message from this rally. That is not enough, however. Try through your means to contact anyone during your stay here in the country and then pass your judgment. You may speak with whomever you want; it could be Renamo or its bosses, as was pointed out by some people here. I do not know who these Renamo bosses are. All I know is that we have already tried. We spoke with the South African Government in 1984 when it supported, trained, and armed Renamo. We knew with whom to speak then, and we spoke with South Africa.

We also believed there were people who gave support to or encouraged Renamo in its activities. Likewise, we tried to talk to these people. We knew there were Portuguese people here in Mozambique who did not want our independence. As such, they supported Renamo. We tried to talk to them. We know that there are U.S. groups that support Renamo. I am not talking about the U.S. Government or the Portuguese Government. There are groups of U.S. citizens who support Renamo. We tried to talk to them. This is my answer to the appeal made by the comrade who just spoke here. Our problem is that we do not know who are Renamo's bosses.

Now, as to the question of what is preventing peace in the country, my answer is that we also do not know. We would like to know this from Renamo. Until now we are unable to know what Renamo wants. We have a law on parties. We showed Renamo the law on parties last December. We asked Renamo what principles should be contained in the law on parties. The assembly approved the law on parties after concluding that the principles that Renamo wanted included were already provided for. As a matter of fact, we had no obligation to consult Renamo to approve a law here. We have the obligation to consult the people. We have just heard that the people were consulted even here in Maxixe. Now, because of the importance that we accord to peace, we also consulted Renamo.

It seems, however, as if Renamo wants to impose a government before the people are able to decide who should participate in the government. Renamo wants to decide how other parties should be registered. Is it not satisfied with its own registration? It is interfering with the concept of

sovereignty and independence. It is interfering with the concept of a state and state institutions. We want respect for state institutions. What is important is democracy. With democracy, it is possible to change any institution, any law, including the Constitution. In the first place, however, we must respect these institutions.

For example, there were elections in Nicaragua. The institutions were respected. That country also experienced war. In Namibia, although it was a colony, the institution, the administration that existed there, was illegal. It was a South African administration. The United Nations was responsible for Namibia. The United Nations itself respected the existing order, however, to permit it to be changed.

Angola has just signed a cease-fire agreement. The law on parties was drafted by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government. UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA signed a cease-fire agreement, however, and they are now on fraternal terms. Even before the signing of a cease-fire agreement, UNITA and government soldiers played soccer together. They ate, drank, and danced together. The law on parties was drafted, however, by the Angolan Government and no one else. The changes in the Angolan Constitution are not as far-reaching as ours. It served as a foundation to sign a cease-fire agreement, however. Is it not nice what happened in Angola?

Accordingly, we also fail to understand what Renamo wants. We want Renamo to be clear about its wishes. If Renamo says it is afraid, we are able to give it guarantees. It is not the paper that we shall sign that will guarantee Renamo's safety. It is our people who will accord Renamo a guarantee. Our people are saying to Renamo: Come! We welcome you back. There is room for all. The documents we shall sign will have no meaning if the people are opposed to Renamo's return. Our people say, however: You are welcome. The government sent a delegation to Rome to meet with Renamo after consulting our people. It was a very difficult affair. When I presided over a rally in Homoine where a massacre took place, I asked the people: Do you permit me to hold talks with Renamo? They said: No, no, no. It took me quite a while to come to the decision. I used mediators while I continued to consult the people. In 1989, the people said: Yes, go ahead, because you seem convinced that you can achieve something.

Now, the people are asking me again: What was the objective of talks? Why is there no peace? You said you were going to hold talks with Renamo, so why is there no peace? We wanted to fight, but you said: No, let us cool down.

Today I continue to make the same appeal to the people. We want to continue to hold talks with Renamo. If

Renamo signs a cease-fire agreement, it will be welcomed. I know that our people will welcome Renamo. When I say our people, I am referring to you all, including Mozambicans abroad. As a matter of fact, I believe that many people in Renamo itself are also asking: By the way, what is happening? Many people in Renamo want peace. They are tired of war.

Accordingly, if you, the Cologne Group, are able to discover what is happening, this could help us resolve the problem. If you have the capacity to discover what is happening, what is the difficulty, this could help us resolve the problem.

In conclusion, my brothers, we would once again like to congratulate you for your efforts to develop our country, particularly here in Inhambane Province. I spoke of the need to utilize our resources to the utmost. I would, however, like to call your attention to one problem: Many times, when we want to make use of our resources, we end up misusing them. When we want to open up fields, we burn all the forests. We forget that trees are also part of wealth. When we cut down trees we do not bother to plant more. Then we complain of rain shortages. Where there is no forest, there is usually a shortage of rain. The land becomes dry and its fertility is reduced.

Accordingly, my appeal to you all is that you should discuss the protection of our land, trees, animals, birds, and so on because all this is part of our life. You should discuss this issue at the level of your district or area. Those who are party members should hold discussions at the level of party organs. Mankind needs all these things to lead a healthy life. We need trees to breathe and to have fertile land. Some wildlife, some insects are important to prevent crop destruction by other kinds of insects. In order to kill bad insects, we need other kinds of insects. We need birds that eat insects. We need wildlife for a good existence. This is what we call the conservation of the environment. I know it is a complicated subject. My appeal to you, however, is that you should organize yourselves and discuss this issue. We should not destroy our environment for the sake of economic development. We must protect our environment.

We must protect our marine resources. We can destroy our marine resources through excessive fishing. We have to discuss how we can make maximum use of our resources without destroying our environment. We should make maximum use of our resources while at the same permitting the process of reproduction to take place and while protecting the environment. I can see signs of rain in the sky. This shows that we are very lucky. It shows that everything will go well. I believe that even the peace process will go well. We are confident that it will succeed.

Long live Frelimo! Long live the Mozambican people united from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River! Long live peace! Long live peace! Long live national reconciliation! Long live national reconciliation! The

struggle for peace continues! The struggle for peace continues! The struggle for progress continues! The struggle against famine continues! The struggle for economic development continues! Independence or death! [audience responds with shouts and cheers]

Returns to Maputo 14 Jun

MB1406184091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Excerpt] Joaquim Chissano, president of the Republic, returned to Maputo this afternoon after a five-day visit to Inhambane Province. Chissano visited the districts of Panda, Mabote, Vilankulo, and Inhassoro where he held meetings with the people to hear their views and explain the ongoing changes in Mozambique, particularly the negotiating process between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] and the introduction of the multiparty system in the country.

On the last day of his visit, President Chissano presided over a mass rally in Maxixe. The main topic at the rally was peace. Messages from the democratic masses, professional, and social organizations, as well as the defense and security forces conveyed the feelings of Inhambane residents and reaffirmed their decision to rebuild the country destroyed by war, side by side with the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party. President Joaquim Chissano was happy to know that Frelimo has overwhelming support in Inhambane Province. [passage omitted]

Navy Detains 2 Kenyan Frigates off Sofala Coast

Vessels Seized 14 Jun

MB2006071691 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0700 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, chief of staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces, has not ruled out the possibility that the two Kenyan Navy frigates, seized off the Sofala Province coast on 14 June, were not involved in the supply of logistical aid to Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. He added that it was normal for him to be suspicious because it is known that Kenya has been assisting Renamo.

Specifically, Hama Thai mentioned the circumstances surrounding the incident, pointing out that it was suspicious that the frigates entered Mozambique without authorization.

Two Kenyan Navy frigates were seized off the Sofala Province coast on 14 June.

Ships Allowed To Leave 18 Jun

MB2006112591 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Mozambique Information Agency Report]

[Text] Lieutenant General Antonio Hama Thai, chief of staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces [FAM], has expressed concern over the unauthorized presence of Kenyan warships in Mozambique's territorial waters. Speaking to AIM, Gen. Hama Thai said the two Kenyan Navy frigates were impounded on 14 June while illegally off the Sofala coast, and forced to moor at the port of Beira.

The source added that the Kenyan Government had asked the Mozambican authorities to allow the two frigates to call at the port of Beira as part of a training mission for cadet officers of the Kenyan Navy. The ports of Dar es Salaam and Madagascar are also included in the training mission.

The two frigates, however, left the Kenyan port of Mombassa and entered the Mozambican waters before authorization had been given, thereby violating the international law. Gen. Thai added that the frigates, which were claimed to carry 23 cadet officers each, left the port of Beira for Madagascar on 18 June, following a ruling of the Mozambican authorities in conjunction with the Kenyan Embassy in Harare, as well as the Kenyan representative at the Joint Commission for the Verification of the Partial Cease-Fire Accord signed in December 1990 between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

Mozambican Navy officials in Beira authorized two Kenyan captains to leave the frigates in order to take part in negotiations, but the other members of the crews were not allowed ashore. Once the frigates were inspected and the captains questioned, it was decided to release the frigates and allow them to continue their journey.

Gen. Hama Thai said that there had been an illegal situation. He, however, added that as a matter of state interest it was unnecessary to make enemies. He said that in view of the meager technical resources to control the long Mozambican coast, one could not rule out the possibility that the two frigates had entered the Mozambican waters to supply logistical aid to Renamo.

Hama Thai said that his suspicions were normal because it is known that Kenya has been assisting Renamo. He said that FAM had captured or killed several Renamo elements who were trained in Kenya and infiltrated into Mozambique through Malawi. Specifically, the chief of staff mentioned the circumstances surrounding the incident, pointing out that it was suspicious that the frigates had entered Mozambique without the required authorization. Moreover, the navies of the two countries have no links, otherwise the Kenyans could have assumed that the Mozambican Government had responded favorably to their request.

In the past, senior FAM officers alleged that South African ships had on several occasions and in various parts of the Mozambican coast unloaded unspecified quantities of weapons for Renamo.

News Agency Reporter Discusses Renamo Documents

MB1506135891 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 14 Jun 91

[Text] Documents captured at a Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] military base in the middle of April this year in Mozambique's central Province revealed that Kenya has been supporting Renamo since 1988. The documents were captured at Nhamagodoa base described by Renamo as a secret presidential base, and they show evidence of links between President arap Moi of Kenya, and the Renamo leader, Afonso Dhlakama. Paul Fauvet of the Mozambican news agency has been reading copies of the documents, and Radio Maputo's Pedro Fahana asked him to say what are the main revelations of the documents:

[Begin recording] [Fauvet] Many of the documents are transcript radio messages sent to Renamo bases via by local commanders or more importantly, from a Renamo link man in Malawi. The main Renamo link in Malawi is a man who uses the code name Joseph. We know who this is. He is a white Zimbabwean fundamentalist, sort of missionary, called Rodney Hein, who is involved with a sect known as Shekinah, and with the sending of the unfortunate Australian missionary, Ian Gray, into Mozambique who was caught by the Mozambican authorities, and sentenced to a [words indistinct].

Among those messages from Malawi is concrete proof of Kenyan support for Renamo dating back to at least mid-1988. The bulk of these documents is (?from) 1987 and 1988, and there is a whole series of messages from Kenya to Renamo relayed through Malawi, which are attempts to organize a trip by Renamo Commander Afonso Dhlakama to Kenya. It's clear from these messages that President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya himself was talking to Renamo personnel in Kenya, notably the then-Information Secretary for Renamo Francisco Nota Moises. And Kenya was saying that it wanted to give support to Renamo; it wanted Dhlakama to write a list of his financial and material needs. It is very clear that Kenya's involvement in the destabilization of Malawi [as heard] dates at least to that time, which is at least a year prior to the open involvement of Kenya in the mediation process in the war.

[Fahana] And what about Malawi itself. Have these messages passed through the [word indistinct] of the Malawian Government?

[Fauvet] Well, it's very obvious the Malawian Government knows all about it. You don't operate a radio just like that without the authorities knowing. There is an ambiguous relationship between Renamo and Malawi because the Malawian authorities themselves do not seem to be united on this. What's clear from the documents is that the Malawian security police are in support of Renamo. There are Malawian officials named in the documents, but again [word indistinct] code name, they talk with the Renamo link people in Malawi. And they

try to convince Renamo: Look, we are really on your side, it is true that because of being neighbors with Mozambique we have to invite President Chissano to a state visit, but you shouldn't take any notice of that. Really, we are on your side. There is also ... [pause] they talk about a deal over the Nacala railway, they want Renamo to leave the Nacala railway, which is Malawi's shortest outlet to the sea, they wanted Renamo to leave it alone.

It is perfectly clear that if the Malawian authorities wanted to, they could have shut down all contacts between Dhlakama and his offices abroad, the Kenyans, and American support. And (?consequently) it could have shut that down, it could have closed the communications network, but they didn't. [end recording]

* Overview of Recent Renamo Activity in Maputo

91AF1139A Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
13 May 91 p 3

[Article by Orlando Muchango]

[Text] Between Friday 3 May and last Wednesday, Renamo [Mozambican National Resistance] elements destroyed 11 vehicles, both trucks and cars, killed at least 15 people, wounded more than 40, and kidnapped an unknown number of civilians, in consecutive attacks perpetrated by the criminals on the section of National Highway 1 between 3 February communal village in Hlalalene, Taninga, and Xinavane Crossing in Manhica District, Maputo.

According to a DOMINGO reporting team sent to the area, the intensification of enemy activity in that region began that Friday morning, a month after the withdrawal of the troops headquartered in Bobole, Marracuane district, who are normally stationed on that route, when a group of BA's [armed bandits] ambushed a "Canter" vehicle owned by a miner traveling to Maputo from Gaza Province. All the merchandise in the car was ransacked and no one traveling in the truck has yet been located.

On Saturday another vehicle was ambushed and burned, and its occupants have not been located, and on 6 May a true slaughter occurred. Around 0900, in the very same location, 3 February communal village, on the small bridge over the Chacimbe River, a Toyota truck was burned and two people, including an unidentified soldier from the National Army, killed. Oddly, in the same zone—Bune, also at 3 February—two trucks traveling to Xai-Xai and transporting some 200 sacks of millet flour were destroyed by enemy fire.

That afternoon, in the same area, an IFA "chapa 100" truck from Gaza was burned. All the occupants in the overloaded vehicle were kidnapped. On Tuesday the armed bandits ambushed three vehicles, burning two, and the third, a trailer truck from the Transportes Oliveiras Company, escaped virtually unharmed, although even now the extent of the damage, both human and material, is still unknown.

However, the greatest "bloodbath" occurred last Wednesday the 8th, during an attack carried out against a column of vehicles from the Transportes Salema company, which at the beginning of the night was traveling from Maputo to Inhambane Province. Had it not been for the rapid intervention of the Limpopo Corridor Protection Brigade stationed in Manhica, there is no way of calculating what might have happened. It was night and the strength of the militiamen escorting that column was rather fragmented, reduced numerically in combat material. Ten confirmed dead were found at the site and more than 40 wounded, in addition to two trucks that were completely destroyed. It is important to note that this massacre occurred precisely in the same place, 3 February communal village. It was a true sacking.

At that site, where vestiges still remain of the terrible violence with which this barbaric attack was perpetrated by Renamo agents, our reporters observed that the soldiers were withdrawn from the garrison at the Palmeira/Tananga, 3 February and Xinavane Crossing sections about a month ago, apparently without informing the political and economic authorities of Manhica district. In addition, in Manhica, Maluana, Bobole and Marracuane there are currently no signs of the circulation of soldiers, and it is expected that acts of this type could be carried out by the Renamo bandits at any time.

As a result, considering that current conditions on National Highway 1 are extremely dangerous, people have been warned that trailer trucks and the semicollective "chapa 100" transports especially, which travel individually and are sometimes overloaded, could at any time come to great tragedy. The bandits have shown signs of greater fury in recent months, primarily against civilian targets and food stores. It is recalled that when the "Red Caps" were operating on that section of National Highway 1, vehicles circulated normally, even at night and on weekends.

Precisely for that reason, several citizens who have risked their lives in Manhica, Xinene, Magude and/or Gaza and Inhambane Provinces, contacted by DOMINGO, recommended that the Government take immediate action to stymie the ability Renamo has unleashed to destroy lives, particularly at a time when both parties are sitting at the negotiating table in Rome.

Manuel Estevao Matimel, defense department district committee secretary, in contact with our reporter in Manhica, stated that neither he nor the local administrator had any knowledge of the retreat of the soldiers on the highway. "Those are military issues. After the troops left, traffic was normal for at least four weeks. The enemy had not yet made itself known. Now that it has begun (again), we do not know what will happen to the people traveling this route (despite the constant attacks, automobile movement on the route does not stop). Unless measures are taken at a higher level. Even at

Manhica headquarters, where local people pass the evening on the verandas of the bars, one no longer thinks of a possible BA incursion because of the presence of the Limpopo Corridor Brigade soldiers in the areas where the killing and kidnapping of civilians is pervasive," that official stated.

He indicated that in 3 February communal village, or rather in the area of Taninga, in Guenguene zone, there was an enemy incursion in which one man was killed and nine people kidnapped. He said that at the same site, very close to Hlalalene, days earlier an unidentified cadaver was found that was later taken to the Xinavane Rural Hospital.

Five Bandits Killed

However, despite the intensification and the apparent ease with which the enemy has carried out his incursions, the soldiers stationed in Manhica have sought in turn to redouble their efforts to reverse the situation. It is notable that the work being undertaken by the Limpopo Corridor Protection Brigade, commonly known as the "Nhangas" or "Green Berets," has spared no effort to seek the annihilation of the armed bandits, despite the fact that its specific mission is the defense of the rail line.

Captain Vieira Januario Covela, head of the Engineering sector of that military unit, interviewed by DOMINGO about his work, began by stating that last month, in the region of the former Alvor school, five bandits were killed after setting off some active obstacles (mines) that had been placed on a route commonly used by the enemy. He added that four AKM rifles were captured in this action.

The FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces] official added that the five confirmed kills included one woman, the wife of Chilaulane, a suspected "rastaman" commander of a bandit encampment based somewhere in the Maluana interior, who was also killed. The source stated that the sector for which he is responsible, in coordination with the other subsectors, has always sought to place obstacles in the presumed routes of the bandits, a task that has produced positive results. He said that during the same period, one bandit's leg was mutilated by a mine and he was later captured in the proximity of Mozambique Valley when a group of the enemy tried to cross the rail line.

Another official, Captain Alberto Caetano Liquele, head of the brigade's reconnaissance company, contacted by the reporters at the Alvor, pointed out that the constant killings occurring on National Highway 1 is vengeance for the losses Renamo has suffered on the field of battle when confronted by the soldiers of our country's army.

He recounted how, as head of reconnaissance, he is convinced that the BA's no longer live on fixed bases. They wander from place to place, remaining only for short periods in temporary encampments. Most of the enemy's forces, if they are not children 10, 14 or 17 years old, are

very old men. Young men between 18 and 30, if they exist even in small numbers, are believed to be the officers.

Our sources also stated that last month the brigade destroyed an encampment of the evildoers at the Calanga Administrative Post near Lake Pati, 50 kms from the town of Manhica, where 15 bandits were killed in a battle lasting only about ten minutes, apparently with no resistance on the part of the enemy. In those actions two women and two men, including a Renamo reconnaissance agent, were liberated from living with the BA's in captivity against their will. Last week another bandit guide was captured reconnoitering the town of Manhica.

World Bank Announces Debt-Reduction Measures

MB1806151091 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The World Bank's weekly report says that Mozambique's commercial debt is to be reduced by a \$10 million recovery program that will be partly financed by that international monetary institution. The program will be overseen by a special organization created in 1990 with the aim of reducing the debts of developing countries that have decided to reform their economies.

The World Bank report says that the subsidy will allow the Mozambican Government to recover \$308 million of its debt with commercial banks at a discount rate of 90 percent.

Our country is also expected to receive additional aid worth \$129 million provided jointly by the Governments of Sweden, Switzerland, Netherlands, and France.

* Nampula Cashew Marketing Figures Below Goal

91AF1139D Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 May 91 p 3

[Excerpts] As of the end of April Nampula Province, the largest cashew producer in the country, has marketed some 17,000 tons of this important export product, an amount that once again is less than half of the planned 40,000 tons. This is the second consecutive year that Nampula Province has failed to fulfill its goals, with this year's harvest being only 43 percent of plan.

According to Nampula Cashew Director Joao Wacitela Mucome, by 30 April 17,186 tons had arrived at the factories, out of the 17,199 marketed during the current season, with another 13,000 tons destroyed by fires set by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] during the rainy season in Muecate District.

The cashew marketing campaign in Nampula Province kicked off slightly later than normal.

More specifically, it began only last October, with the stated reason for the delay being the late rains, which are blamed for the bare 43 percent of plan achieved by now.

The cashew director also added that in addition to the late rainfall, the abandoned condition of most of the cashew trees in the province and the uncontrolled burnings were other negative factors contributing to the lack of completion of the established goals, and of course he did not hesitate to point out the habitual problems Renamo's war of destabilization is creating in the productive sector.

For comparison, during the same period last season only 14,554 tons were marketed, corresponding to a 36-percent fulfillment of the plan. For that season as well, the established goal was 40,000 tons.

In addition, it was observed that this season some imported incentive products, such as sugar and clothing, were received, despite the fact that the merchants, on their own initiative, provided a great deal of other merchandise they had acquired on the internal market.

"Lately the incentive goods have not been the bottleneck, since merchants in the province do not wait for the Commerce plan to acquire their merchandise. They themselves create the means to obtain merchandise, such as food oil, clothing, sugar and other products, beforehand," said Joao Wacitela Mucome.

This season, IMBEC [Consumer Goods Import Enterprise], SOCIMO [expansion not given] and ENACOMO [Mozambique National Marketing Enterprise] were the companies involved in importing the products, creating the necessary conditions to overcome the habitual problems that have arisen in similar periods, particularly when the cashews are purchased from the producers.

Our source also indicated that no problems were observed with the packing and fuels, issues that had previously been at the origin of the noncompletion of the plan.

"During this year's rainy season, the biggest problem was the problem of access routes, [passage omitted].

According to our source, the provincial merchants' interest and involvement have grown considerably, primarily because of the cashew prices themselves, which increases buying power compared to other seasons.

Since the province, in the two latest seasons, has failed to surpass 50 percent of the stipulated goal, Joao Wacitela Mucome ended by clarifying that "the goal is stipulated centrally and approved or rejected in the Provincial Assembly. As in the 1988/89 season, we almost reached 30,000 tons, and we hope to do so next season as well, and so we fixed the goal at 40,000. Since the season failed for various reasons, we continue to be confident about next season, and we will maintain the goal." [passage omitted.]

* Gaza Cashew Marketing Figures Exceed Goal

91AF1141B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 May 91 p 3

Text] Mandlakazi has achieved first place in the process.

Until now Gaza Province has marketed about 7,000 tons of cashew nuts compared with a goal of 5,000 tons established for the present campaign. According to information given to NOTICIAS by Jossias Nhate, provincial director of trade in Gaza, that goal was reached through the healthy cooperation provided in the present campaign by certain intermediaries, as well as by the contribution made by more than five warehousemen in the cashew productive areas of Mandlakazi, Bilene, and Xai-Xai.

As an example, Jossias Nhate pointed out the exemplary participation of Mandlakazi District, an area substantially affected by the activity of Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], and stressed the contribution made by two new warehouse organizations—namely, one controlled by Faride Khan and the other known as Venha-Venha Warehouses. These two organizations purchased 700 and 500 tons of cashew nuts, respectively, and exceeded their goals by 200 and 100 tons.

It should be stressed that in the previous campaigns in Mandlakazi District the only participation was that of wholesalers Nisamo Mussagy and Agricom [Agricultural Products Marketing Company]; in both instances these two entities were far from achieving their goals in the present campaign.

The provincial director of trade said that the active participation of the nut picker and retailer made it possible at the end of last month to purchase more than 2,300 tons of cashew nuts and that it is virtually assured that the established goal of 2,500 tons will be met.

Moreover, Jossias Nhate stressed that the present market economy adopted by our country made it possible to a certain extent to have more aggressiveness and competition among the middlemen involved in the campaign; and this served, especially, to benefit the farmers who delivered the product to the merchant who offered them the best terms. This is why in the present campaign a substantial number of middlemen arranged to have fixed and mobile stations set up in potentially productive areas so that they might reduce the length of travel required by the picker in marketing his cashews.

Regarding Xai-Xai District, our source pointed out that Pinto Ferreira is the most successful among the middlemen, having until now purchased more than 900 tons and thus exceeding by about 400 tons the goal set for him at the beginning of the campaign.

Meanwhile, Bilene District experienced enormous difficulties due to the fact that the security situation became worse in the most productive areas, and this prevented the farmers from having greater participation in the

process. Of the 1,400 tons established as a goal, the district purchased just a little more than 800 tons.

According to an explanation given by the provincial director of trade in Gaza, the closing of the Chissano warehouse contributed negatively to the campaign in that it involved a middleman located in a potentially productive cashew-producing area.

Middlemen Comment on the Present Campaign

In a meeting held with Natu Harilal, a Xai-Xai warehouseman, the most outstanding middleman in the campaign, Harilal asserted that the adoption of the market-economy principle permitted his participation to be facilitated to a certain extent and, especially, induced him to be more aggressive in overcoming certain problems he had encountered, thus enabling him to exceed the goal which had been set for him.

Aly Lalgy, a Chibuto warehouseman, said in turn that to participate in the campaign one must make a greater effort inasmuch as many businessmen in his district are faced with economic problems resulting from the constant raids and plundering of the commercial establishments by Renamo. He added that to have a greater number of businessmen one must create material incentives as a reward to the best retailer, that is, to the one who delivered the greatest quantity of cashew nuts throughout the campaign.

In the opinion of retailer Issa Ibraimo, the best participant in the cashew-marketing campaign in the past 10 years, who achieved 150 tons in the present campaign, the support given by the local authorities for the purchase of a four-wheel traction vehicle was overwhelming. Ibraimo then went on to say that this made it possible for him to set up a number of mobile units in areas of difficult access. He also said that there was no problem in supplying products to be used as incentives in keeping with the process.

*** EFRIPPEL Shrimp Export Figures Estimated**

91AF1139C Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 May 91 p 3

[Text] EFRIPPEL [Mozambique Fish Cold Storage Limited], headquartered in Quelimane, projects this year's shrimp export revenue to reach \$200,000. According to Director Filipe Massingue, this estimate is extrapolated from production levels of close to 500 tons during the first three months of the year.

According to Filipe Massingue, interviewed by Quelimane correspondent Arlindo Mustafa, EFRIPPEL exports its entire production to Europe and Japan, the latter country being its traditional market.

Battered by the economic crisis of the last three years because of continuing surpluses and low prices in its traditional market, the mixed Mozambican-Japanese enterprise EFRIPPEL has taken positive readjustment measures, which are having positive results.

According to Filipe Massingue, this fact raises promising hopes of an increased shrimp harvest this year and thus growth for the company.

Filipe Massingue said further that preliminary evaluation of this year's first three months of production indicate the possibility of surpassing the 1981 harvest, when EFRIPPEL set its record for shrimp harvesting and export.

"In the first three months, we produced some 500 tons. If we can maintain that rate of production, we will achieve the highest production ever," he said.

Last year EFRIPPEL exported only 500 tons, earning a total of \$5,000.

The company director said that last year's export volumes could not be compared to total production for the year, stating that various reasons prevented EFRIPPEL from exporting its entire production in 1990.

In the years before 1981/82, a season considered optimal for shrimp harvesting and export, EFRIPPEL began to grapple with production problems, to the point of declining to 600 tons per season, which was worsened further by the product's abundance in its traditional market (Japan), causing the internationally fixed price of \$10.25 to fall to less than \$6.00.

In addition to measures to increase production and business development, the EFRIPPEL director announced plans to strengthen the fleet of fishing boats, with a unit expected to arrive shortly with twice the capacity of the existing boats.

*** Niassa Agricultural Marketing Figures Projected**

91AF1139B Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
14 May 91 p 3

[Text] Although pulling against the tide because of various difficulties, the State Agricultural Marketing Company (Agricom) in Niassa, in northern Mozambique, anticipates buying at least 6,730 tons of diverse products within the province during the 1990/91 agricultural season.

Niassa Province, which since 1979 has seen enormous growth, particularly in agricultural activity, has now overcome critical times in the economic and social areas, primarily because of the war that has spread to that area of Mozambique.

According to Niassa Agricom Substitute-Delegate Paulo Sixpence, the expected 7,000 tons only represents the company's plan without including middlemen, private merchants and consumer cooperatives, who also participate in the purchase of local farm output.

"We are working with other sectors also involved in agricultural marketing to develop a global plan for the current season," Sixpence stated.

Agricom's task is to market the farm production output in the rural zones where farmers have no sales outlets for their products.

In general, the quantities marketed reflect the levels of production reported by the farm sector.

During the 1989-90 season, the company marketed 8,852.2 tons of various products in Niassa, primarily corn, butter bean and nhemba, manioc, sunflower, rice and mapira, compared to 9,386.4 tons in 1988/89, a decline of some six percent.

Agricom points to various factors, including irregular rainfall, the impassibility of roads in some districts because of Renamo [Mozambican National Resistance] activities, and the late and insufficient arrival of incentive goods, as causes of the decline.

Because of insecurity caused by the activities of the Renamo armed bandits in the southern districts of the province, which are considered the most productive, marketing did not occur in the district headquarters.

In addition to the incentives, which arrived late and in insufficient quantities, there was also a shortage of various products most sought by the farmers, including clothing, sugar and batteries.

Although company officials are optimistic about the success of the purchase of the farming output, they are aware of the difficulties that could arise during the process and state that "despite everything we cannot just stand there with our arms crossed."

AIM [Mozambique Press Agency] reported that in 1990/91, the effects of the war were exacerbated by the late rainfall, a negative factor for a type of agriculture highly dependent upon climatic conditions.

In two southern districts the rains have now arrived out of season, and when they came they caused flooding, ruining hectares of cultivated land, and followed by plagues of lizards and locusts that ate the few crops that remained. In Maua alone, the floods destroyed some 346 5 hectares planted in corn, nhemba bean, peanut, mapira and rice.

Thus, agricultural marketing in the districts of Nipepe, Maua and Lago has been partially compromised. At this time, the inhabitants of these districts are facing serious shortages of food and clothing.

There is also a lack of farm tools, since those existing previously were robbed during the Renamo incursions against villages or farms.

According to Administrative Director Romao Mutisse of Lago, north of Niassa, at some of that district's administrative posts people are now consuming roots and wild

fruit, a situation that could continue into the coming months if no emergency assistance is channeled to them.

The British nongovernmental organization Oxfam has been carrying out aid operations utilizing extremely expensive air bridges to alleviate the suffering of thousands of people facing the prospect of hunger in Niassa, but the deciding factor for putting an end to this suffering is undoubtedly ending the war.

Over the last two weeks Renamo has carried out three attacks against the district headquarters of Nipepe, thus reducing the radius of circulation in that region to only two kms.

Contrary to the famine currently affecting Maua, Nipepe and Lago, the districts of Mecanheles, Cuamba, Metarica and Lichinga were quite successful in grain production during 1990/91, despite the constant threats and kidnappings perpetrated by Renamo.

The population of these four districts is optimistic about the success of this season's harvest, although they express fear that Renamo will come at any time to sack the farmers' gardens or storehouses.

According to local authorities, the arrival of numerous displaced persons from neighboring provinces, primarily Zambezia, Nampula and Cabo Delgado, as well as repatriates from Malawi, could prevent the population of the four districts from achieving food self-sufficiency this year.

Namibia

ANC President Tambo Addresses Public Rally

MB2006092591 Windhoek Namibian Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 20 Jun 91

[Text] ANC [African National Congress] President Oliver Tambo says Namibia's economic independence will remain a distant dream until there are no ill-nourished children, or young people have equal opportunity to education and every Namibian has shelter and proper health care.

The ANC leader addressed a public rally at the A. Shoperna school hall in Katutura last night. He says under the (?tentative) leadership of President Sam Nujoma [words indistinct] and all parties in the country, the difficulties would be overcome and the struggle for economic emancipation could be won.

He said Namibia's struggle for economic independence would however be more difficult if South Africa continues to occupy Walvis Bay. The ANC president said although positive steps had been taken in South Africa sanctions should be maintained until all obstacles to negotiations had been removed and fundamental and irreversible changes had taken place in the country.

Burkina Faso

President Compaore Replaces Cabinet Members

AB1806215491 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Decree No. 91033, rectifying Decree 910332 of 16 June; issued in Ouagadougou by President Blaise Compaore on 18 June]

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso and head of government decrees: Article 1: In place of:

the minister delegate to the minister of state for special duties, Miyemba Armand Ouali;

the secretary of state for technical education and professional training, Amadou Ouiminga;

the minister delegate to the minister of information and culture for culture, Doamba Jean Marc Palm;

the following are appointed:

minister delegate to the minister of state for special duties, (Elisabeth Yonlui) nee Ouedraogo;

secretary of state for technical education and professional training, Auguste Mpe Dembele;

minister delegate to the minister of information and culture in charge of culture, Basile Ema.

Article 2: The present decree, which repeals all previous and contrary provisions, will be published in the official gazette of Burkina Faso.

Compaore Chairs Extraordinary Cabinet Session

AB1906095091 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1300 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Excerpts] Good afternoon. We begin this newscast with a report we have just received on an extraordinary cabinet meeting and which we will now learn about together. The head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore met the new cabinet this morning. It was a familiarization meeting following the cabinet's appointment [on 16 June] and an occasion to explain the significance of recent changes, define the role of the transition cabinet, and the difficulties encountered in its formation.

First, the head of state thanked cabinet members and through them their political parties for accepting to join him during the transition period in the continued fight for democracy, economic development, and social progress. He singled out the major concerns concerning the establishment of the executive branch. The objective was to form a nonpartisan government, turn development ministries into efficient and coherent ones and, in the absence of any organ or body superseding the government—as was the case with the Popular Front—turn the government into not only an executive branch but a force aimed at designing and making proposals on all problems affecting the country's life.

The current cabinet has, therefore, brought the largest number possible of political leanings together. Our concern was to associate all political groups and parties which were more or less representative, but this approach was confronted with unjustified claims by some political groups which have chosen to stay out of the current government. [passage omitted]

Continuing his review, Capt. Blaise Compaore informed the government about the difficulties encountered in appointing the transition cabinet. These were, in particular, the unfounded claims or ambitions of some parties, and even an excessively graphic and mathematical interpretation of a transition government which for some should include only four political parties and for others all existing parties. In any case, he added, this government is not anticonstitutional. The same applies to the roundtable which has a consultative aspect. Capt. Compaore acted only out of concern for maximum openness, and bringing a large number of people together. He also informed the government of the defection of three of its members.

Before ending the meeting, the head of state warned the ministers that their task would not be easy. He called on them to exercise fair play, and to remember that there are so many duties and commitments linked to public service. He encouraged and reminded them of the necessary cohesion which must guide their team work. To conclude, an additional decree amending Decree No. 91/0332 of 16 June 1991 was adopted which provides for the replacement of departing cabinet members.

Opposition Leader Urges Dissolution of Cabinet

AB1906174691 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The Burkinabe opposition is becoming increasingly vocal. Hermann Yameogo, chairman of the Alliance for Democracy and Federation, and several major opposition leaders have called for the dissolution of the two-day-old transitional government and for a national conference. Raphael Badinga asked Mr. Yameogo this afternoon over the telephone what they have against the new government:

[Begin Yameogo recording] The appointment of the transitional government was not guided by the spirit of national unity. As you know, the opposition has consistently insisted that the transitional government should comprise several political parties and that such a government should be charged with running the country during the transitional period. We notice that the government is dominated by the Organization for Popular Democracy—Labor Party [ODP-MT], as it holds over 20 portfolios. In addition, the parties represented in the government are offshoots of the ODP-MT. So the government does not represent all the political parties and is not a reflection of the various political trends in the country.

We want the government dissolved because such a government is obviously designed to promote and conduct an electoral campaign. It can only work for the victory of the ODP-MT. It already signaled this trend when the minister of defense warned political movements against any demonstrations following the appointment of that government. So for all these reasons, we are calling for the dissolution of that government—that pseudo-transitional government. [end recording]

Ghana

Government Grants General Amnesty to All Exiles

AB1906173991 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 19 Jun 91

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has granted a general amnesty to all Ghanaians in exile and has called on them to feel free to come home to contribute toward the national reconstruction effort.

Announcing this in Kumasi today at the National CDR [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution] Day celebration, the secretary for the interior, Nana Akuoko Sarpong, called on all Ghanaians to unite at this stage of the nation's history. He repeated that there are no political prisoners in the country. The secretary said the national democratic revolution is for all Ghanaians and appealed to them to participate actively in it. He also called on Ghanaians to get involved in the constitution-making process. Reports on the rally are still coming in.

Guinea

Police Kill 2; Opposition Calls Demonstrations

AB1806195591 Paris AFP in French 1206 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] Dakar, 18 Jun (AFP)—A woman and a young student named Amara Camara were killed by bullets yesterday during an incident between the security forces and a group of opposition members outside the premises of Conakry's Criminal Investigation Department where Alpha Conde, the leader of the Rally of the Guinean People [RPG], is being interrogated, according to a communique of this opposition party received in Dakar.

According to the communique, a policeman fired point blank at a group of thousands of RPG activists who had come to support Alpha Conde. Conde was being questioned by the police on the seizure at Conakry Airport of "political material" and "cutting and thrusting weapons" meant for his party, according to a report broadcast 13 June on Guinean Television.

Conde "was savagely assaulted by the anti-riot police" during the incident, adds the communique, which calls on "workers, students, trade unions, farmers, and all patriots to organize big street demonstrations today to

force the military to return to their barracks, the convening of a sovereign national conference, the formation of a transitional national union government, and the introduction of a total multiparty system."

Nigeria

Ministry Commends De Klerk for 'Courageous' Step

AB1806210091 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 18 Jun 91

[Text] The Federal Government has commended President Frederik de Klerk for the repeal of the Population Registration Act of South Africa. In a statement issued today in Lagos, the Ministry of External Affairs said the measure was another courageous and positive step in the efforts to rid South Africa of the obnoxious apartheid system. It urged President de Klerk to extend the gesture and commence the process of negotiation with all democratic forces in South Africa to bring about non-racial and democratic society on the basis of one man, one vote. The statement explained that in recognition of the positive measures undertaken by the government of Frederik de Klerk so far, a process has been set in motion to convene the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa to review the recent developments in South Africa, as well as to discuss the appropriate response based on the Abuja Declaration on Southern Africa.

Senegal

* Buying Power Drops Despite IMF 'Successes'

91AF1127A Paris LIBERATION in French 2 May 91 p 12

[Article by Stephen Smith: "Senegal: Perverse Effects of the IMF Regime"]

[Text] After a decade of austerity, Dakar has reestablished its major economic equilibriums—but production is stagnating, and the people are getting poorer and poorer.

The construction area is at the back of the courtyard, on the left. All that remains of the surgical clinic at Dakar's Le Dantec Hospital are piles of sand, sacks of cement, and scaffolding. "They are out of business.... I mean, they temporarily discontinued service last October," the nurse at the urology department next door says. All surgery was halted due to the age-worn, unhealthy condition of the buildings. "They were doing over 1,200 surgeries a year, but nobody moved a muscle when they had to shut down: neither the patients, who are trying to make do elsewhere, nor the press, which is absorbed in politician's politics, nor the government, which does not do anything anymore anyway." In the end, it was the World Bank that took over the reconstruction work.

The Health Ministry talks discreetly of "private initiatives." In plain language, the hospital director and a few doctors appealed to the World Bank in the absence of any action on the part of the authorities. The World Bank found a way of financing restoration of the surgery wing through its (AGEWPI) [expansion not given]. When everything was absolutely ready for signature, the "project" was submitted to the Health Ministry; all the ministry had to do was affix its initials. Why did a project of this nature have to be financed by the World Bank, when it was logically the responsibility of the country's health authorities?

First in multiparty democracy, Senegal was also the first country in black Africa to accept a structural adjustment program in 1979. Those were the happy days when the international institutions, the IMF and the World Bank, claimed that five years of budgetary austerity and liberalization were all it took to reestablish the major economic equilibriums. Since then, this notion has been accepted by over 30 African countries now struggling with the consequences of this drastic remedy. After a decade of treatment, Senegal is still not well, but it can boast impressive "performance"—at least on paper.

Between 1984 and 1989, the current account deficit fell from 17.3 percent to 9.6 percent of gross national product (GNP). Annual inflation went from 12 percent to 2 percent. Local savings, which had been negative at the beginning of the 1980's, amounted to 7 percent of GNP in 1988. After a succession of reschedulings by the Paris Club, service on the foreign debt has been reduced to 24 percent of export revenues, or half the percentage owed by many other African countries. Average growth for the 1984-88 period was 4.3 percent. Yet, paradoxically, the Senegalese are poorer today than ever.

Reestablishing the major equilibriums of the national economy has not increased buying power in either the towns or the country. Chipping away at their health spending first, residents of the Senegalese capital are buying 20 percent fewer medicines than they did two years ago, according to the central purchasing office for Dakar pharmacies. Furthermore, despite their "privileged" position, even the government's 66,500 employees are having a hard time getting hospital treatment. Although they are theoretically eligible for admission to the main hospital—still managed and subsidized by France 31 years after independence—this institution has accumulated over 20 million francs [Fr] in unpaid bills for care dispensed to Senegalese. As for those in need of surgery at Le Dantec Hospital—formerly the "hospital for indigenous peoples," now admirably

renamed "hospital for indigent people"—they are learning the virtues of "less government" while awaiting World Bank rescue and the reopening of the surgery wing, scheduled for next October.

In the country, renewed drought has revealed that the successes of past years had less to do with increased agricultural efficiency than exceptional climatic conditions, steady phosphate and peanut prices, and severe import restrictions. Today, yields are failing for lack of chemical fertilizers and insecticides. These troubles are compounded by declining fishing resources and poor management of this sector, Senegal's leading industry. Tourism, the country's second-largest source of foreign exchange—it brought in almost Fr900 million in 1989—has also suffered. The armed rebellion in Casamance, Senegal's southern province, has engendered a 15-month-long drop in the hotel occupancy rate.

So it is not at all surprising to find the growth rate negative again: minus 1.3 percent in 1989. Taking into account a population growth of almost 3 percent, this is the equivalent of a 4-percent actual decline. At the level of the Senegalese household, the drop in buying power is even greater, and it did not happen yesterday. Owing to insufficient investment, rather than creating jobs, the private sector has "thinned out" in the course of recent years.

Similarly, the civil service, for which salaries have been frozen since 1983, is no longer hiring. On the contrary, after tough negotiations with the IMF, the government is preparing to give 7 percent of its employees early retirement. Having been burned by the 1988 riots, the government did, however, take a few liberties with budgetary orthodoxy in order to preserve appearances. The IMF consequently refused to grant it an additional installment of fresh cash last June and imposed a six-month "catch-up" period. As a result, it no longer has any margin to maneuver in order to cushion the social shock.

In light of the results of 11 years of structural adjustment—Senegal produces neither better nor more—there is every chance the international financial institutions will be making a permanent home with their oldest pupil in Africa—especially since the IMF and the World Bank, which are more concerned with "major budgetary equilibriums" than national production, are proposing merely "a certain diversification of the service sector." Meanwhile, the Senegalese Government, which still draws a quarter of its revenues from the tax on oil, will not even have the means to equip the hospital restored by the World Bank.

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DATE FILMED

25 June 1991

